

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES**

**GUIDE TO THE SOURCES  
OF ASIAN HISTORY**



**INDIA  
3.2**

**National Archives**

**National Archives of India  
Janpath,  
New Delhi-110 001  
1992**

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## P R E F A C E

This volume is the second in the series "Guide to the Sources of Asian History" pertaining to India. The first volume in the series has covered records of 11 Ministries of the Government of India and the present one is confined to 8 other Ministries that had existed in 1960.

Besides, rare and precious collections in the Departmental Library, and private records in the custody of the National Archives of India have been included in this volume. This material has been dealt with in 10 chapters. Each Ministry with its organisational growth has been dealt with separately and arranged alphabetically, which, of course, does not in any way indicate the importance of one Ministry over the other. Further, write-ups on private papers in the custody of the National Archives of India and collection of rare materials in the Departmental Library have been treated individually and separately.

Each chapter gives the genesis of the present set-up, its organisational history, and functional changes from time to time. A list of some important documents of Indian and international importance with their references has also been appended. It is felt that this would permit the users to know the nature of the documents that might be available in each Ministry as also to assess their importance. Bulk of records of each record series in a Ministry has as well been given to give the reader an idea about the quantum of each of the series of records.

I hope scholars and users of records may deem it a useful tool for their scholarly pursuits; and it may further promote historical research as the first Volume has done.

**R. K. PERTI**  
Director General of Archives,  
Government of India

National Archives of India,  
New Delhi,  
7 January 1992



## INTRODUCTION

### *Origin of the Project*

'Guide to the Sources of Asian History' is a part of UNESCO's comprehensive project 'Guide to the Sources of the History of Nations' initiated in 1959 in collaboration with the International Council on Archives. The Asian part of the project was, however, inaugurated at a Planning Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) during 2-6 July 1979, where modalities of compiling National Guides were discussed. After having participated in the Kuala Lumpur meeting, India virtually launched the project in June 1984 with the constitution of an Advisory Committee, which deliberated and set the guidelines for preparing the Indian chapter of the 'Guide to the Sources of Asian History'. Of the twelve Asian countries participating in the project, India has been allocated country number '3' for its Guides.

### *Plan of the Volumes*

National Archives of India has programmed to bring out six volumes of Guides under the project, which may hopefully serve as useful reference media for holdings of archival repositories and other custodial institutions in India. The volumes have been planned as follows :—

- Volume 3.1—3.2 . Guide to Records in the National Archives of India.
- Volumes 3.3—3.5 . Guide to Records in the State/Union Territory Archives India.
- Volume 3.6 . . Directory of Custodial institutions in India having records and manuscripts.

The first two volumes, as they are planned, relate to record holdings of the National Archives of India covering 30 linear kilometres of shelf space, spanning a chronological range of 330 years from 1630 to 1960. Briefly speaking, the unique record holdings as such relate to commercial ventures of the East India Company, its administration after it took over government of the country, India under the direct British rule, and the early years of independent India.

### *Method of Implementation*

The cut-off date for the volumes has been set at 1960, and at this date the major executive functions of the Government at the Centre were being carried out by nineteen ministries. The first two volumes of the Guide describe and provide information on these nineteen ministries, besides containing information about the 'Private Records' as well as rare and precious collection of books, periodicals and various monographs available with the National Archives of India.



The present volume of the Guide provides detailed description of the following five series of records : Defence, External Affairs, Health, Law, and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The procedure adopted for description of these series in this Guide is to provide :

- (a) organisational growth of the Ministry and its predecessor agencies;
- (b) chart showing growth of the Ministry;
- (c) statement showing bulk of records of the series, with break-up in accordance with its organisational components (Division, Branch, Section, etc.), physical form (bundles of files, volumes, etc.), alongwith chronological limits in each case, and indication of available finding aids;
- (d) some significant documents available in the series.

The volume, moreover, carries notes on three Ministries viz. Transport and Communications; Steel, Mines and Fuel; and Community Development and Co-operation as also on private papers and Departmental Library. These notes have been prepared on the basis of information elicited from a variety of sources, like records of other departments held in the custody of National Archives of India, reports, and other published sources, including publications of the Ministries concerned.

The Guide is designed to aid research scholars, officials and other users of archives in identifying easily and quickly the series/groups of records of their interest. The brief organisational history that precedes the inventories is calculated to help the users in narrowing their area of search so that the process of retrieval does not involve unnecessary loss of time. In fact, the Guide has been made, as far as possible, clear, simple and unambiguous to enable the users to trace out documents and data of their interest.

### *National Archives of India*

National Archives of India, formerly known as Imperial Record Department, was established in Calcutta in March 1891. In 1911, capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi and this necessitated the transfer of official records to the new capital. On completion of the construction of the present main building in 1926, shifting of records started, and the entire bulk of records was transferred to Delhi by March 1937. However, after India achieved independence, the name of Imperial Record Department was changed to National Archives of India on 30 August 1947. Though earlier in 1944 the designation of the Keeper of Records was changed to the Director of Archives, on 1 June 1990, the designation was further changed to Director General of Archives, Government of India.

The National Archives of India is an Attached Office of the Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is the official custodian of all non-current records of the

Government of India and its predecessor bodies as also the former British Residencies in the erstwhile Indian States. It has as well a rich collection of private papers of eminent Indian leaders and British administrators, who have played a leading role in shaping the history of India. It also has a very sizeable collection of microfilms of records of Indian interest, which has been acquired from various countries in Asia, Europe and America.

All records, which are 30 years old, are open for consultation, though there are a few exceptions and restrictions to this general rule.\* Special permission may be obtained from the concerned Ministries for consulting those set of records which have not been transferred to National Archives of India as also the records otherwise closed, but available in the National Archives of India. Foreigners desirous of examining records in the custody of the National Archives of India are required to produce a letter of accreditation from the institution sponsoring their studies as also from their respective Diplomatic Mission in India.

Research Room of the National Archives of India remains open on all days of the year excepting Sundays and three national holidays i.e. 26 January, 15 August and 2 October. While on working days, the Research Room is open from 9.00 hours to 20.00 hours, on holidays it remains open from 9.00 hours to 17.30 hours. For the benefit of scholars, reprographic and transcription services are available on payment within the National Archives of India. Information service is also undertaken by the National Archives of India on behalf of private individuals/institutions on pre-payment of prescribed search fee. Applications seeking information for permission to consult records are required to be addressed to the Director General of Archives, National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.

### *System of Record Keeping*

While consulting Public Records in the National Archives of India, users would come across certain technical terms, such as Consultations, Body Sheets, Proceedings, etc. These terms had, in fact, been used for records created by the Central Government in the course of its administrative activities. And, to facilitate their proper understanding, it is felt necessary to provide a short survey of the various documentation practices followed from time to time while creating records.

Initially business of the East India Company was disposed of in a Council of the senior Factors, which was presided over by the Chief Factor or the Governor. The Council usually met once a week. Matter and issues discussed there, and orders passed on them were subsequently recorded in a book by the Secretary to the Council, which was originally called *Diary and Consultation Book*. Subsequently, it came to be known as *Consultation Book* only. Two more

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\* For details see 'National Archives of India Historical Research Rules' in Appendix-A.

volumes were maintained besides the *Consultation Book* : one contained copies of letters received and the other had copies of letters issued by the Factory, which was under the control of the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London. Letters to and from the Court of Directors containing summaries of transaction in India, and criticism of the Directors on the doings of the Factories, instructions for future guidance, etc. were, however, bound in separate volumes.

Though with the increase in business the system of record keeping underwent slight change, the Secretary to the Council continued to receive and place before it all documents for consideration. Registers, however, which were maintained for letters received and issued by the Factory were abolished. The Secretary used to prepare minutes of the proceedings in the Council. The minutes called *Body Sheets* included orders passed, resolutions made and papers considered. Items in the *Body Sheets* were entered in the order in which the papers had been considered in the Council and numbered serially in that sequence. Subsequently, a full account of the proceedings of the meeting, viz. all documents considered and orders passed on them were copied out in full in a volume, originally termed as *Consultation Book*, but later as *Proceeding Volume*. The original documents, from which copies were made, were called *Original Consultations*, and were kept in separate bundles. Routine communications were not placed before the Council, and were disposed of over the signature of the Secretary. Copies of such papers were kept in a separate volume known as *Order Book*.

With the growing power of the East India Company, and expansion of its functions, matters other than trade and commerce also received its attention. Consequently, business of the Company was divided under various sub-heads like Secret, Public, Revenue, Political, Military, etc. But general documentation practice remained the same, though creation of every new department involved starting of a new series of records. Separate indexes were also prepared for each series to render contents of records easily accessible.

In 1860, Weekly Consultations were discontinued, and a new system of recording proceedings every month in the Council was introduced. It was stipulated that Monthly Proceedings were to be closed by the end of the month in which they were opened. Further, the Proceedings were categorised as 'A', 'B' 'C', or 'Deposit' depending on their importance. 'A' Proceedings dealt with policy questions. They were invariably printed and copies of correspondence entered in these Proceedings were sent to the Secretary of State for India for information. 'B' Proceedings dealt with important cases other than policy questions. These were not printed, though a table of contents of these papers was printed and kept in the volume of monthly proceedings. 'C' Proceedings dealt with routine papers of very little importance. 'Deposit' Proceedings, however, mainly comprised ordinary petitions or only the covering or forwarding letters received from other Presidencies. Another set of 'Secret' Proceedings was intro-

duced at a later stage by Lord Mayo. Like 'A' Proceedings these too were printed and sent to the Secretary of State as enclosures to Despatches to him.

At a much later date in the second decade of the 20th Century, following the recommendations of the Secretariat Procedure Committee (1920) headed by Mr. Hubert Llewellyn Smith, the monthly closing of proceedings was discontinued, and filing system was introduced. This new system was introduced first in the Commerce Department on experimental basis and then adopted in the Home Department in June 1921. By 1923, however, topical or subject filing system was introduced in almost all Departments. This system required that files in every Branch/Section of a Department should be opened in accordance with a list of pre-determined subject heading but bearing consecutive serial number. This system has continued since then with very little variation and it is being followed today.





## MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

The Ministry of Community Development was established on 20 September 1956 with the objective to improve the socio-economic condition of the rural people by taking up development programmes in the field of agriculture, education including social education, rural sanitation, health, cottage industries, co-operation etc. As a matter of fact, Community Development Programmes had received serious thought as part of the First Five Year Plan strategy.

When the First Five Year Plan began on 1 April 1951, the Planning Commission advocated upliftment of rural areas, and accordingly laid stress on the development of village *panchayats* and village co-operatives. As a result, an agency called 'Rural Extension Agency' was established in early 1952 to plan and promote village development.

An important development took place in 1952, when on 31 March 1952, the Community Projects Administration was established to implement the Community Development Programme. It was undertaken in pursuance of Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme.<sup>1</sup> Practical implementation of Community Development Scheme, as envisaged under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme, was started on 2 October 1952 with the inauguration of 55 Community Projects, each covering about 300 villages. These proposed projects were to include irrigation, fertilizer application, agricultural extension, health measures and education. The experience gained in these projects and the popular enthusiasm aroused by them emphasized the need for a rapid extension of the programme to other parts of the country. But as the country had limited resources at its disposal, the Government decided to launch a programme called National Extension Service alongwith the Community Development Programme, so that the latter could act as an agency for the transformation of socio-economic life in India.<sup>2</sup>

1. Technical Co-operation Programme between Government of India and Government of U.S.A. was initiated under the Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement between the two Governments signed on 5 January 1952. This programme was to be the first step in a programme of intensive development, which was expected to cover the entire country over a period of years.
2. The National Extension Service envisaged that Village Level Worker would be serviced and supervised by departmental heads at the Block level, who in turn would be co-ordinated by the Block Development Officer as the direct representative of the Collector at the district level. The National Extension Service concept thus provided an intermediate stage to the Community Development Programme through the establishment of a larger number of National Extension Service Blocks which would have the basic operational staff common both to Community Development and National Extension Service concepts.

For effective implementation of the Community Development Programmes, there was need for trained personnel, and so, some training centres were established during the period 1953–1955 to impart training to persons involved in rural development programmes. In April 1953, Social Education Organisers' Training Centre was established at Nilokheri for imparting training to Social Education Organisers employed in community projects/national extension work. The Centre provided both theoretical and practical training to the trainees in the fields of social science, rural economics, civics, co-operatives, village extension service, adult education and other allied subjects. The Centre had a full-time Director, assisted by a Deputy Director and several instructors. Yet another Social Education Organisers' Training Centre was established at Ranchi in October 1955 for supplementary specialised training to Social Education Organisers working in tribal areas. Meanwhile, Development Officers' Training Centres had been established in April 1954 at Nilokheri, Ranchi and Hyderabad to train officers in charge of the Community Projects Blocks (called Block Development Officers) who generally came from the subordinate offices of the state governments and were of the rank of *Tahsildars* or Circle Officers. Each Centre remained under the charge of a Principal, who was assisted by other staff.<sup>3</sup>

A few years after its implementation, the Community Development Programme started expanding, and considering the growing magnitude and importance of the work, a separate Ministry for Community Development was established on 20 September 1956. The main objective of this Ministry was to secure complete development of material and human resources in the rural areas through mutual help and co-operative efforts of the people themselves for rebuilding the village community with the backing of Government. Infact, implementation of the programme was left to State Governments, though the Ministry at the Centre was to co-ordinate activities with the different Central Ministries through frequent exchange of views.

Further expansion in the activities relating to Community Development Programme took place during the Second Five Year Plan period. These included increased attention to : (i) development of cottage and small scale industries, and means of providing full and increasing employment, (ii) development of co-operatives, (iii) promotion of *panchayats* as the basic institution for local self-government, (iv) improvement of village communications, and (v) provision of improved techniques and designs for rural housing. Consequently, programmes under Community Development assumed further importance and it became the responsibility of the Ministry of Community Development to supervise all such programmes namely, planning, directing and co-ordinating community development activities throughout India. Basic policy matters were referred to the Central Committee, which was headed by the Prime Minister and consisted

3. After the formation of the Ministry of Community Development in 1956, both the Social Education Organisers' Training Centre and the Development Officers Training Centres came under the direct supervision of the said Ministry.

of Members of Planning Commission, and Ministers for Food and Agriculture, and Community Development. Implementation of the programme was the responsibility of State Governments, and each State had a single authority for the implementation of both Extension Scheme and Community Development Projects. At the Centre, Parliament provided guidance and direction, while in the States the said function was performed by the State Legislatures.

In 1957, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was constituted to undertake country-wide survey of the Community Development Programmes, strictly in accordance with the mandate given by the Cabinet. Pending the report and recommendations of this Committee, Ministry worked out large scale training programmes of village leaders in different fields of activity-agriculture, co-operation, village industries and others with the technical and administrative resources of the Block Organisations and financial resources. There was also need for training of non-official functionaries in *Panchayati Raj* institutions from the village upwards. Therefore, a Central Institute of training in *Panchayati Raj* was established by the Ministry to be operated under the direction of the All India Panchayat Parishad.<sup>4</sup> In early 1958 the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee submitted its report and made certain recommendations including a plan to bring the *panchayats* and co-operatives under the Community Development Ministry. As a result works relating to village *panchayats*, which were till then under the administrative control of Ministry of Health, were transferred to Ministry of Community Development. Similarly, works relating to Co-operation and Co-operative Movement, including National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, were transferred from Ministry of Food and Agriculture to Ministry of Community Development on 30 December 1958.<sup>5</sup> Consequently, Ministry of Community Development was re-named as Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation with effect from 30 December 1958.

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation had two Departments under it, viz. Department for Community Development, and Department of Co-operation. Matters relating to Rural Community Development Programme, *Panchayati Raj*, training and orienta-

4. At the State level also a large number of *Panchayati Raj* training centres were started for training the *Panchs* (members of Panchayat). These were were started for training the *Panchs* (members of Panchayat Executive) and the *Sarpanchs* (President of Panchayat). These were to be run largely by the non-official institutions engaged in development activities in the village.
5. In February 1955 a Division headed by a Co-operation Adviser had been set up in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to co-ordinate all developmental activities in the field of Co-operation and Rural Finance. When an extensive programme of Co-operative Development was drawn and included in the Second Five Year Plan, a Co-operation Commissioner was appointed in December 1957 to re-inforce this Division. The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, on the other hand, was set up in November 1956. The responsibility of organising the Co-operative Development Programme was with the Department of Agriculture and the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board.



tion of personnel, both officials and non-officials connected with the Community Development Programme and *Panchayati Raj* Movement, and study and research on Community Development Programme and *Panchayati Raj*, were dealt with in the Department of Community Development. Similarly, work relating to agriculture indebtedness and credit, co-operation in agricultural sector, co-operative cold storages, and issues relating to National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, All India Co-operative Union and Indian Co-operative Union were administered by the Department of Co-operation.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The origins of Indian Army can be traced back to the early days of the East India Company, and its evolution was closely linked to the activities of the Company in India. In the beginning, the Company enrolled Indian guards for the protection of its several factories. By the late seventeenth century the English East India Company had established three fortified settlements one each at Fort St. George, Fort William and Island of Bombay, which subsequently developed into the Presidencies of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay respectively. These Presidencies functioned independently of each other, and each with its own military forces remained under their respective Governors, who also acted as Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency army.

The Council at Fort William, which eventually assumed the prime role of Supreme Government of Company's Indian settlements, carried on all functions of military administration in Bengal till 1756. But on 22 August 1756, after the capture of Calcutta by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah, members of the Council formed from amongst themselves a Secret Committee to conduct all military transactions in strict secrecy. The Secret Committee was, however, replaced in 1757 by a Select Committee, which performed practically all functions of the defunct Secret Committee. The Select Committee too was dissolved in 1762, and all its functions were merged with those of the Council at Fort William.<sup>1</sup> On the creation of Public Department and Secret Department on 3 November 1763, major portion of work in respect of military affairs, including formulation and execution of military plans, etc. were entrusted to the latter, while Public Department was made responsible for other duties relating to army such as discipline and executive control, and maintenance of internal order.<sup>2</sup>

In view of the ever growing role of military operations of the East India Company during the second half of the 18th Century, a number of new offices were created to deal independently with matters pertaining to various aspects of military administration. In September 1760, Office of the Commissary General was constituted to function as auditor of military accounts. This office was replaced by that of the Military Pay Master in 1766, but was revived again in 1773. Henceforth, Office of the Commissary General was required to control supply of military stores, to supervise the work of all Pay Masters and contractors (including auditing), and to certify all bills for military charges. It was also required to suggest measures for reduction in military expenditure. In March 1771, a "Controlling Military Com-

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1. Proceedings of these Committees form part of records of the Ministry of External Affairs.

2. Public and Secret Departments were under the charge of one Secretary.

mittee" was formed at Calcutta to inspect, control, and regulate all affairs concerning military activities of the Company. This Committee was, however, shortlived and was abolished in 1774 after the creation of two offices, viz. Office of the Quarter Master General in Bengal in December 1773, and Office of the Adjutant General to the Bengal Army in February 1774.<sup>3</sup> Office of the Quarter Master General was made responsible for ensuring all kinds of supplies, transportation of men and stores, housing of troops, and supervision of roads intended for movement of troops. Office of the Adjutant General, on the other hand, was required to act as a principal channel of communication for the military orders that were exchanged between the government and the army; to receive and examine monthly returns to every corps comprising the army; to keep up a list of officers and surgeons of the Army and to transmit the same to the Court of Directors; to circulate all orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief and to carry on all correspondence on military details; to prepare warrant for the assembling of a Court Martial and all matters affecting military law; and to formulate general policy regarding leave, repatriation, promotion, discipline, general welfare, morale, and entertainment of troops. In 1775, Board of Ordnance was established with the object of regulating military expenses. Other duties entrusted to this Board were the issue of military stores, provision of stores by contract, examination of military contracts for supply of materials, inspection of Engineer's report of works, and weekly accounts relating to various transactions.

On 30 October 1776, Warren Hastings, the Governor-General at Fort William, laid before the Council a plan by which management and direction of all military affairs of the East India Company were to be placed under a new military office with the Town Major of Calcutta as its Secretary. This office was required to record all general orders issued by Governor-General-in-Council as also those concerning army passed in other Departments. This suggestion was implemented through a Military Board comprising Governor-General and other members of the Council, which met for the first time on 22 January 1777. Curiously enough, this Military Board was considered as a part of the Public Department, and it continued as such till 1786, when it was merged in the newly created Secret and Military Department.

Certain important changes, both in the civil and military administration of the Company, were effected as per orders of the Court of Directors, as contained in despatch dated 21 September 1785 (received in May 1786). It was ordained that henceforth the government of the East India Company should be run by the Governor-General-in-Council with the assistance of four Boards viz. Board of Council, Military Board, Board of Revenue, and Board of Trade. The Military Board was to function as the sole advisory and inspecting body to

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3. After working for about two years, Office of the Adjutant General to the Bengal Army, remained practically non-functional from March 1776 till April 1779, when it was revived. It was again kept under suspension from July 1783 till May 1786, when it was re-established.

the government on all military affairs. It replaced the earlier Board of Ordnance and was required to examine the state of musters of troops; to keep itself regularly informed of the quantity and quality of provisions, ammunition and stores of every kind in forts, granaries and garrisons; and to attend to artillery, arms, and implements of engineering. All kinds of military expenditure were also to come under its supervision and control.

In 1786 itself, Secret Department was reorganised and it was divided into four distinct Departments, viz. Secret and Political Department, Secret and Military Department,<sup>4</sup> Secret and Foreign Department, and Secret Department of Reforms. Secret and Military Department was to deal with personal applications from persons in military service, and military affairs except political matters and those relating to accounts, and correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at other Presidencies on military matters. In addition to Secret and Military Department, a separate Military Department of Inspection was constituted on 2 August 1786. This Department dealt with memorials laid before the Board respecting military ranks, appeals on military accounts, military contracts and agencies, and correspondence with Military Board.<sup>5</sup>

Since 1786, some new offices were created from time to time, and certain transfer of subjects were as well effected. On 23 May 1786, a Hospital Board was constituted under the Public Department for the direction and superintendence of Company's military hospitals.<sup>6</sup> On 2 January 1806, Military Department instituted Bengal Military Widows' Fund at Calcutta for the support and maintenance of widows of officers and subordinate staff of the Company's troops serving under the Bengal Presidency. On 6 April 1795, a Marine Board was created to control marine affairs of the 'Supreme Government', though transaction of the Governor-General-in-Council on marine business continued to be recorded in the Public Department. In August 1843, Marine Board was abolished and in its place the post of Superintendent of Marine was created. Later in July 1861, the post of Superintendent of Marine was abolished in its place a new post of Controller of Marine Affairs was created, who was also to act an *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of India in Marine Department.

Till 1813, all ecclesiastical matters were dealt within Public as well as Military Departments, since the clergy also acted as Military Chaplains. But with the appointment of Bishop of Calcutta in May

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4. From 15 May 1989, the title 'Secret' was dropped, and henceforth it was known only as Military Department.
  5. No proceeding of the Military Department of Inspection have survived so as to enable us to form an idea about its functions or its relations with other departments. It was abolished in 1793 and all its functions were distributed among the Secretary to the Government in Military Department, the Adjutant General and the Town Major of Calcutta.
  6. For details about Hospital Board please see the Chapter on 'Ministry of Health'.



1814 under the provisions of the Charter Act of 1813, Military Department was relieved from all matters relating to clerical establishment of the Bengal Presidency. Henceforth, these were entrusted to the newly created Ecclesiastical Branch of the Public Department. In May 1816, yet another change occurred when Clothing Board was constituted in the Military Department to conduct all business connected with clothing of the army. The Board was abolished on 1 June 1854 and its duties were entrusted to an officer designated Superintendent of Army Clothing.

On 20 December 1830, the Military Board was thoroughly reorganised, and henceforth it started exercising control over five major departments, viz. Ordnance Department, Department of Public Works (including roads, bridges, and other civil and military buildings viz. granaries, barracks, cantonments, etc.), Canal and Embankment Department, Commissariat Department, and Stud Department. On 17 November 1843, Office of the Commissary General was merged with the Military Board; but the post of Commissary General was retained within the Military Board.

In consequence of the passing of the Charter Act of 1833, the Governor-General of Bengal came to be known as Governor-General of India though he still continued to function as the Governor-General of Bengal. As a result of changes introduced by the Charter Act, organisational set up also underwent a change. Military Department was transferred from Bengal Government to Government of India in November 1834. This change led to gradual curtailment of functions of the Military Board. In 1850, its functions relating to civil works were transferred to the Public Branch of the Home Department. On 4 February 1853, Commissary General ceased to be associated with the Military Board. He was now entrusted with the independent responsibility of the Commissariat Department. On 1 June 1854, work relating to Stud Department was transferred to the direct charge of an Officer designated as "Superintendent of Stud" in the Military Department. On 7 February 1855, all residual functions were assigned to the newly constituted Public Works Department. On 30 April 1855, the work of superintendence of Ordnance Department was entrusted to Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines. It was also then settled to abolish the Military Board with effect from 30 April 1855, as it had already shed all its major responsibilities.

One of the most important tasks that confronted the Government of India in the post-1858 period was to eliminate all unnecessary expenses and effect strict economy in administration, civil as well as military. With this object in view an Accountant General to the Military Department was appointed on 1 April 1864 to supervise military expenditure to the Financial Department after proper scrutiny. He was also to assist the Government with his expert opinion upon every question relating to military expenditure.

By this time marine business had already assumed military character. Consequently, all marine matters were transferred to Military

Department with effect from 1 June 1867, where they were dealt within a separate Marine Branch. In July 1877, all marine establishments were combined to form one Imperial Service, which was known as 'Her Majesty's Indian Marine'<sup>7</sup> and it was placed under the direct control of the Military Department.

On 6 June 1871, a new Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was created and it resulted in the transfer of all matters connected with the improvement of the breed of cattle, and cattle diseases from Military Department to this new Department. Later in 1874 some works of the Marine Branch relating to Commerce, viz. lights, buoys and beacons, ports, pilots and pilotage were transferred from Military Department to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. But a few years later, in 1878, all questions connected with ports and port dues, lighting and pilot service, marine surveys, and danger to navigation were re-transferred to the Marine Branch of the Military Department. In course of time a few more transfer of subjects took place. On 1 October 1889 all matters connected with studs, improvement of breed of horses and veterinary, which were previously dealt in the Military Department were transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.<sup>8</sup> The work connected with 'Kheddah'<sup>9</sup> which too was previously dealt within the Military Department was transferred to the charge of Government of Burma in August 1902. But in 1903, the work concerning horse breeding was transferred back to the Military Department.

Meanwhile, on 7 July 1879, the Army Organisation Commission had been appointed to suggest means for reduction of military expenditure, and examine how far the then army organisation met the requirements of the troops in active service. After a comprehensive enquiry, the Commission recommended many important reforms. Consequently, from 1 January 1882, work of executing military works connected with Bengal Army were transferred from the Public Works Department to the Military Department and a separate military service comprising Royal Engineer Officers was constituted for this purpose.<sup>10</sup> Later in 1895 armies of the three Presidencies were unified and placed under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief, and Government of India.

Certain important changes took place in the administration of the army in early 1906 when Military Department was abolished in March 1906 and in its place two separate departments, viz. the Army Department, and the Military Supply Department were created. The Commander-in-Chief was made the head of the Army Department,

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7. On 9 September 1892, 'Her Majesty's Indian Marine' was redesignated as the 'Royal Indian Marine'.
  8. The Department of Revenue and Agriculture had been constituted in 1879.
  9. The word 'Kheda' or 'Kheddah' signified the operation of catching wild elephants.
  10. In 1890, the same system was applied to Madras and Bombay armies as well.

while the Military Supply Department was placed under the charge of the Military Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Henceforth, Army Department was to conduct all business connected with army, except such functions which had been allotted to the Military Supply Department. In addition it was required to look after the work of Military Cantonments. Military Supply Department, on the other hand, was given the charge of all army contracts, purchase and custody of army stores and ordnance, management of military works, clothing and manufacturing section, Indian Medical Service, Royal Indian Marine, marine surveys and damages to navigation. In 1906 itself Office of the Accountant General to the Military Department was abolished and the work relating to military financial matters, which was formerly conducted in the Military Department, was transferred to the Finance Department.

Soon it was found that division of functions between Army Department and Military Supply Department was not very satisfactory. Consequently, Military Supply Department was abolished on 1 April 1909, and all its functions were handed over to the Army Department.

With the outbreak of the First World War, a War Branch was created in 1914 in the Army Department, which continued to function till the end of the war. This Branch was ordained to deal all matters concerning mobilisation and organisation of army, infantry, and cavalry. In February 1917, work relating to 'Acetone Branch', which was being dealt in the Department of Commerce and Industry, was transferred to the Army Department. Then on 1 March 1917, control over the ordnance factories was taken away from Army Department and was entrusted to the newly created Indian Munition Board.<sup>11</sup> However, on 1 March 1920 when this Board was reconstituted as 'Board of Industries and Munitions', work pertaining to ordnance factories was transferred back to the Army Department.

A significant development during the First World War, was the addition of Royal Air Force to the defence services of the country. But with the termination of the war, its squadrons were disbanded. Nevertheless, Royal Air Force was reorganized in 1922, and certain reforms were carried out. Ten years later, with the enactment of the Indian Air Force Act (Act XIV of 1932), Indian Air Force was created as a separate branch of the Indian Army. Similar reorganization was carried out in the administrative structure of the naval forces as well. With the passing of the Indian Navy Discipline Act (Act XXXIV of 1934), 'Royal Indian Marine' was renamed as 'The Royal Indian Navy' with effect from 8 September 1934. Consequently, the name of the Marine Department was also changed to Navy Department with effect from 4 October 1934.

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11. For details about Indian Munition Board see Chapter 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' in *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1 (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987).

The constitutional reforms introduced under the Government of India Act, 1935, necessitated several changes in the Secretariat of the Government of India. On 1 January 1936, name of the Army Department underwent a change and it was designated as Defence Department. This newly created Department was also saddled with the responsibility of dealing with works assigned to the Navy Department. Their separate entity was, however, maintained as these were assigned to the newly created Navy Branch of the Defence Department.

With the commencement of the Second World War on 3 September 1939, military works assumed much importance. Consequently, two new departments. viz. "War Department" and "Defence Department of Civil Defence were created on 22 February 1940, and 24 October 1941 respectively. The Department of Defence Co-ordination was assigned the task of co-ordinating the work of all departments concerned with war preparations, which included emergency legislations, transport and arrangement of supply, etc. Department of Civil Defence on the other hand, dealt with all matters relating to civil defence of the country and control of the European man power.<sup>12</sup>

An important organisational change took place in 1942, when Defence Department and Department of Defence Coordination were abolished with effect from 20 July 1942. Simultaneously, two new departments. viz. "War Department" and "Defence Department" were created. The War Department was placed under the Commander-in-Chief, designated as 'War Member' of the Viceroy's Council. All matters concerning General Staff, Quarter Master General, Engineer-in-Chief, Adjutant General, Master General of Ordnance, Air Headquarters, Naval Headquarters, etc. came under the administrative control of War Department. This Department also dealt with defence policy matters requiring decisions of Government of India and/or British Government. In addition, it functioned as the sole official channel of communication between Defence Service Headquarters, and various departments of Government of India, and provincial governments.

Defence Department, on the other hand, was placed under an Indian Member, designated as the 'Defence Member' of the Viceroy's Council. This Department looked after the functions of the former Defence Co-ordination Department as also of a number of subjects earlier dealt with by the Defence Department. The subjects that came to be administered by the Defence Department were : cantonment and military lands, demobilisation problems and post-war reconstruction, co-ordination of provision, storage, etc. of petroleum products required by the Defence Forces, control and supply of printing stationery and forms for the Defence Services, Medal Section, Indian Army List, and estates of deceased officers and Warrant Officers, etc. Further, subjects that were transferred

12. On 7 September 1943, this Department was amalgamated with the Defence Department,

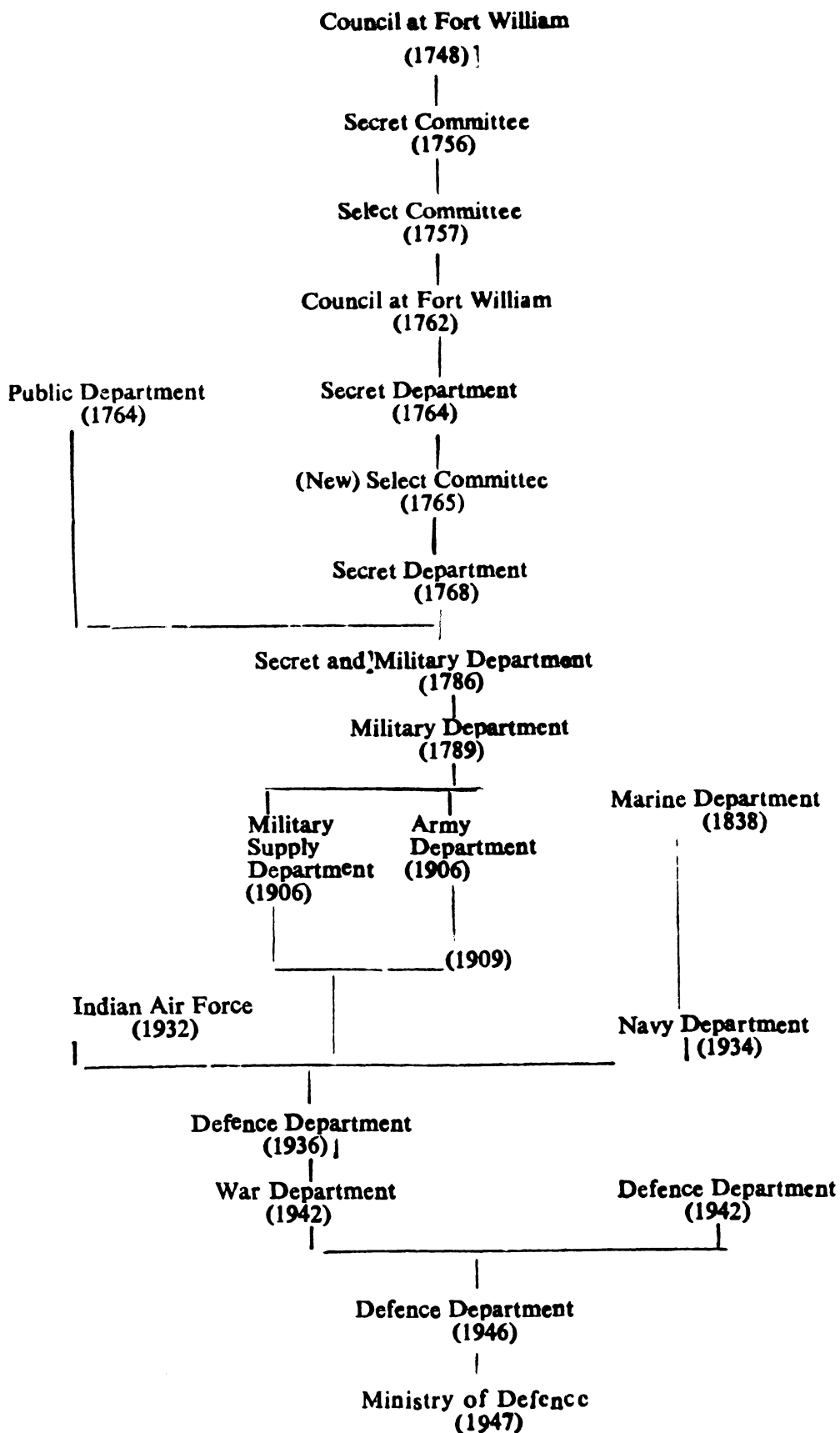
from General Headquarters to Defence Department included : Imperial prisoner of war in enemy's hands, amenities for and welfare of troops, Indian Soldiers oBard, canteen organisations, the Prince of Wales' Indian Military College, King George Indian Military Schools, and the Lawrence Military Schools.

The Defence Department was, however, abolished on 16 January 1946 after the termination of the Second World War, and major portion of its work was absorbed in the War Department. A few months later, on 15 October, 1946, the War Department was christened again as Defence Department.

With the attainment of independence radical changes took place in defence administration. On 15 August 1947, the Commander-in-Chief ceased to be the head of all the three services, and each service, viz. the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, was placed under its own Commander-in-Chief. A few days later, with effect from 29 August 1947, Defence Department was re-christened as Ministry of Defence. Yet another change took place after the promulgation of the Constitution of India in 1950. Henceforth the supreme command of the Armed Forces of India was vested in the President. In 1955, the title of the "Commander-in-Chief" was abolished and the three Services Chiefs were designated as Chief of the Army Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff, and Chief of the Air Staff respectively.

Thereafter till 1960, no major change took place in the organisational set up of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry looked after matters pertaining to defence of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be required during war and its aftermath periods, Armed Forces of the Union, viz. Army, Navy and Air Force (including Reserve Forces of the three wings, Territorial Army, National Cadet Corps), Ordnance Factories, Remount, Veterinary and Farm Organisations, Canteen Stores Department, civilian services paid from Defence Estimates, hydrographic, topographic and other surveys, formation, administration and control of cantonment areas, acquisition, requisitioning, custody, administration and relinquishment of land and property for defence purposes, work relating to defence production and defence supplies (including planning, coordination, research and development).

**GROWTH OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**



## RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A. Military Department	1786—1906*
B. Army Department	1906—1935
C. Defence Department	1936—1947
D. War Department	1942—1946
E. Ministry of Defence	1947—1960
F. Military Supply Department	1906—1909
G. Marine Department	1838—1934
H. Navy Department	1934—1935
I. Other Groups	

Separate Annual Indices of all the above groups, except that of Other Groups are available. Annual Indices of Select Committee and Secret Department may be consulted for records prior to 1786.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	5
			(i)	(ii)
<b>A. MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>				
<b>1786—1906</b>				
<b>I. Pre-1859 Records</b>				
1.	Body Sheets . . . . .	1786—1859	41	170
2.	Body Sheets, Up-Country . . . . .	1843	—	1
3.	Consultations . . . . .	1779—1859	1231	2022
4.	Consultations, Ootacamund . . . . .	1834—1855	11	3
5.	Consultations, Up-Country . . . . .	1837—1859	153	16
<b>Despatches</b>				
1.	From Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India	1785—1859	41	134
2.	To Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India	1790—1859	—	103
<b>II. Post-1859 Records</b>				
1.	Body Sheets . . . . .	1860—1877	—	14
2.	Body Sheet, Up-Country . . . . .	1867—1870	—	11
3.	Proceedings . . . . .	1860—1906	972	1464
4.	Proceedings, Up-Country . . . . .	1860—1871	9	—

\* For records pertaining to Military subjects, for the period prior to 1786, see Chapter on 'Ministry of External Affairs'. Also see Chapter on 'Ministry of Home Affairs', *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1 (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987).

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<b>Despatches</b>				
1.	From Secretary of State for India	1860—1906	5	228
2.	From Secretary of State for India (Financial)	1862—1888	—	26
3.	From Secretary of State for India (Stores)	1888—1906	—	7
4.	From Secretary of State for India, Up-Country	1869	—	1
5.	To Secretary of State for India	1860—1906	13	228
6.	To Secretary of State for India, Up-Country	1869	—	8
7.	To Under Secretary of State for India	1873—1906	—	17
<b>Name of the Branch</b>				
1.	Kheddah*	1866—1904	5	—
2.	Estates	1860—1878	12	—
3.	Supply and Transport	1879—1883	10	14
4.	Works	1863—1906	154	70
<b>Miscellaneous Records</b>				
1.	Abstracts of:			
	(i) Ootacamund Proceedings	1855	—	1
	(ii) Tabular Statements and Accounts	1882—1906	—	12
	(iii) Tabular Statements of Proceedings (Military)	1879—1906	—	43
	(iv) Tabular Statements of Proceedings (Works)	1882—1906	—	22
2.	Annual Military Statements and Re- turns: Bengal	1760—1858	—	57
3.	Circulars and General Orders	1860—1881	—	5
4.	Correspondence (Java)	1812—1817	—	4
5.	Death Reports and Promotion Rolls	1836—1865	—	17
6.	Despatches from Court of Directors to Bengal	1835—1854	25	8
7.	Diaries of:			
	(i) Letters Received (Estates)	1885—1875	—	16
	(ii) Letters Received (Military)	1819—1850, 1864	—	82

\* Records of 'Kheddah Series' are kept with the records of Department of Revenue and Agriculture.



1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
	(iii) Letters Received (Up-Country)	. 1837—1858	—		16
8.	Diary Sheets	. 1837—1855	1		—
9.	Drafts of :				
i.	Bengal Letters to Secretary, India House	. 1854—1865	—		1
ii.	Bengal Letters to Military Sec- retary, India House	. 1868—1869	—		1
iii.	Despatches to Court of Direc- tors/Secretary of State for India	. 1818—1874	—		129
iv.	General Orders	. 1822—1844	—		26
v.	Letters to the Treasurer	. 1855	—		1
vi.	Letters to the Sub-Treasurer	. 1858—1859	—		3
vii.	Office Memoranda	. 1853—1865	—		1
viii.	Letters Ootacamund	. 1855	—		1
10.	Estates Branch:				
i.	Deposit Number Book	. 1851—1854	—		2
ii.	Estates Correspondence	. 1860	13		—
iii.	Number Book (Registers of Letters issued)	. 1851—1855	—		4
iv.	Proceedings	. 1860	11		—
v.	<i>Registers:</i>				
a.	Casualty list of Officers and Soldiers	. 1852—1857	—		1
b.	General Distribution	. 1840—1860	—		7
c.	General Distribution of Returns	. 1826—1856	—		9
d.	Officers' and Soldiers' Wills	1824—1874	—		2
e.	Officers' Estates	. 1841—1874	—		13
f.	Officers' Wills	. 1833—1836	—		1
g.	Soldiers' Estates	. 1852—1878	—		10
h.	Soldiers' Wills	. 1836—1856	—		13
i.	Transfer Bills	. 1859—1860	—		1
11.	Expedition Proceedings:				
i.	Burma	. 1875—1886	5		2
ii.	China	. 1900—1903	4		4
iii.	Chin Lushai	. 1889—1891	1		1

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
iv.	Chitral Relief Force(C.R.F.)	. 1895—1896		3	3
v.	Daffla	. . . . 1874—1876		2	2
vi.	Egypt	. . . . 1882—1883		6	18
vii.	Hazara	. . . . 1888—1892		4	5
viii.	Hunza Nagar	. . . . 1892		1	3
ix.	Isazai	. . . . 1892—1893		1	3
x.	Kabul	. . . . 1878—1881		32	78
xi.	Lushai	. . . . 1871—1889		2	5
xii.	Malakand	. . . . 1897—1898		3	4
xiii.	Malta	. . . . 1878—1879		2	3
xiv.	Manipur	. . . . 1891—1892		3	5
xv.	Miranzai	. . . . 1890—1892		2	3
xvi.	Naga	. . . . 1825—1881		2	5
xvii.	North-West Frontier	. . . . 1877—1878		2	2
xviii.	Quetta	. . . . 1885		4	2
xix.	Sikkim	. . . . 18881—890		4	3
xx.	Straits Settlement	. . . . 1875—1876		2	2
xxi.	Suakin	. . . . 1885—1897		3	6
xxii.	Tirah	. . . . 1897—1898		7	2
xxiii.	Tochi	. . . . 1897—1898		2	2
xxiv.	Waziri	. . . . 1881		1	1
xxv.	Waziristan	. . . . 1895—1902		2	3
12.	Furlough Books	. . . . 1802—1825		—	2
13.	Furlough Papers	. . . . 1832—1863		—	52
14.	General Orders by Commander-in-Chief*	. . . . 1774—1903		—	360
15.	General Orders by Commander-in-Chief (Selections)	. . . .			
i.	His Majesty's Forces	. . . . 1858—1859		—	2
ii.	King's Troops	. . . . 1817—1837		—	16
iii.	Queen's Troops	. . . . 1838—1863		—	21
16.	Letter Book (Java)	. . . . 1812—1815		—	1
17.	Medal				
i.	Account Book of Kabul Medal	1843—1847		—	1
ii.	Accounts of Nepal Medals	. 1817—1837		—	2
iii.	Correspondence	. . . . 1847		—	1

\* These also include volumes pertaining to Adjutant General's Office, Financial Department, Public Department, Public Works Department, Surgeon General's Office, Standing Orders and Regulations.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
iv.	<i>Correspondence:</i>			
a.	China, Ghazni, Jalalabad, Kabul and Kandahar	1848—1849	—	2
b.	Ghazni, Kabul and Kandahar . . . . .	1844	—	1
c.	Ghazni, Kabul, Kandahar, Maharajpur and Punniar . . . . .	1846	—	1
d.	Punjab . . . . .	1849—1852	—	2
v.	Correspondence Book . . . . .	1811—1818	—	1
vi.	<i>Medal Rolls:</i>			
a.	Arracan . . . . .	1831—1843	—	3
b.	Arracan, Ava and Assam . . . . .	1826—1834	—	5
c.	Ava <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	1831—1845	—	1
d.	Carnatic and Mysore . . . . .	1794	—	2
e.	Egypt and Ceylon . . . . .	1811	—	3
f.	Egypt and Seringapatam . . . . .	1807—1822	—	3
g.	French Island (Reunion Island) . . . . .	1812—1814	—	1
h.	India (Nepal) . . . . .	1824—1830 } 1854—1855 }	—	2
i.	Java . . . . .	1816—1820	—	3
j.	Nepal . . . . .	1816—1819	—	1
k.	Seringapatam . . . . .	1808—1822	—	1
vii.	Medal Rolls Accounts . . . . .	1811—1844	—	2
viii.	Medal Rolls Correspondence— Assam and Arracan . . . . .	1835—1841	—	1
ix.	Medal Rolls Drafts . . . . .	1841—1844	—	2
x.	<i>Mutiny Medal:</i>			
a.	Receipts . . . . .	1863—1869	—	4
b.	Rolls . . . . .	1867—1868	—	1
18.	Minutes of Council/General Orders* . . . . .	1776—1859	—	113
19.	Notes (Military) . . . . .	1884—1906	10	—
20.	Order Book . . . . .	1792—1813	—	67
21.	Ordnance Department, Annual Reports . . . . .	1859—1865	—	2
22.	Passengers List . . . . .	1797—1850	—	21
23.	Prize Roll, Bharatpur . . . . .	1826	—	1

\* Upto 1800 these were known as Minutes of Council.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
24.	Proceedings: Ava Prize . . . . .	1832—1838	—	1
25.	Proceedings: Java . . . . .	1813—1814	—	10
26.	Proceedings of Medical Board on sick and wounded officers . . . . .	1858—1859	—	4
27.	Register of Papers Recorded . . . . .	1875	—	1
28.	Rough Drafts . . . . .	1813—1850	—	824
29.	Rough Drafts:			
	i. Estates . . . . .	1847—1859	—	46
	ii. General Orders . . . . .	1827	—	1
	iii. Telegraphic Messages . . . . .	1863—1870	—	10
	iv. Up-Country . . . . .	1837—1870	—	124
30.	Service Certificate Books . . . . .	1810—1863	—	20
31.	Standing General Orders . . . . .	1863—1892	—	39
32.	Standing Orders and Regulations . . . . .	1830—1863	—	6

**B. ARMY DEPARTMENT  
1906—1936\***

1.	Proceedings . . . . .	1906—1935	278	184
2.	Proceedings (Confidential) . . . . .	1914—1935	13	—

*Despatches*

1.	From Secretary of State for India (Army) . . . . .	1906—1929**	15	53
2.	From Secretary of State for India (Stores) . . . . .	1908—1909	1	—
3.	To Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1906—1926**	13	53
4.	To Under Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1906—1911	7	5

*Name of the Branch*

1.	Library . . . . .	1925—1941***	—	1
2.	Supply . . . . .	1906—1909	27	84
3.	War . . . . .	1914—1917	8	—
4.	Works . . . . .	1906—1909	—	4

\* Following the recommendations of the Secretariat Procedure Committee (1920) "File" system was introduced in different departments of Government of India, and by 1923 almost all departments and Government establishments had adopted this new system. However, Army/Defence/War Departments/Ministry of Defence, continued the old "Proceedings" system and in addition to the Proceedings number, the records bear the case/file number.

\*\* For the year 1930—1936, call reference to Despatches are available under 'Heading files/copies of Despatches to the Secretary of State for India'.

\*\*\* This file continued under Defence Department till 1941.

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
<i>Miscellaneous Records</i>					
1.	Abstracts of Tabular Statements of Proceedings (Army)	1906—1922	—	—	46
2.	Abstracts of Tabular Statements of Proceedings (Works)	1906—1909	—	—	3
3.	General Orders	1906—1920	—	—	24
4.	Notes (Army)	1906—1935	8	—	—
5.	Notes (Army Confidential)	1914—1924	1	—	—
6.	Proceedings of the Committee on the Obligation Devolving on the Army in India—its strength and cost (Volume I to VI)	1912	—	—	3
<b>C. DEFENCE DEPARTMENT 1936—1947</b>					
1.	Proceedings	1936—1947	38	—	—
2.	Proceedings (Confidential)	1936	2	—	—
<i>Name of the Branch</i>					
1.	Library	1942	—	—	1
2.	Navy	1936—1944	3	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous Records</i>					
	Notes (Defence)	1936—1942	4	—	—
<b>D. WAR DEPARTMENT 1942—1946</b>					
	Proceedings	1942—1946	10	—	—
<b>E. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE 1947—1960</b>					
	Proceedings	1949—1960	7	—	—
<b>F. MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT 1906—1909</b>					
	Proceedings	1906—1909	24	—	—
<i>Despatches</i>					
1.	To Secretary of State for India (Supply)	1906—1908	1	—	—
2.	To Under Secretary of State for India (Supply)	1906—1909	1	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous Records</i>					
1.	Abstracts of Tabular Statements of Proceedings (Supply)	1907	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
2.	General Orders	1907		—	1
3.	Notes (Military Supply)	1909		1	—
<i>Name of the Branch</i>					
	Library	1948—1951		—	6
<b>G. MARINE DEPARTMENT</b>					
<b>1838—1934</b>					
<b>I. Pre-1859 Records :</b>					
1.	Body Sheets	1838—1859		4	14
2.	Consultations	1838—1859		43	31
3.	Consultations—Governor General	1842—1858		1	—
<i>Despatches</i>					
1.	From Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India	1839—1859		5	15
2.	To Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India	1838—1859		1	20
3.	From Secretary, India House	1855—1858		1	—
4.	To Secretary, India House	1857—1858		—	1
5.	To Under Secretary of State for India	1859		1	—
<b>II. Post-1859 Records:</b>					
1.	Proceedings*	1860—1923		111	74
2.	Proceedings (Confidential)	1914—1934		20	—
3.	Proceedings (War)	1915—1919		3	—
<i>Despatches</i>					
1.	From Secretary of State for India	1860—1867		1	3
2.	To Secretary of State for India	1860—1923		3	10
3.	To Under Secretary of State for India	1860—1867		1	1
<i>Miscellaneous Records</i>					
1.	Draft of letters from Secretary, Marine Board	1839—1841		—	1
2.	List of Packets	1842—1844		—	1
3.	Marine Table of Pay and Allowances	1844		—	2
4.	Military Adjutant General and Marine Board Diary	1830		—	1
5.	Notes (Marine)	1914—1934		3	—
6.	Notes (Marine Confidential)	1888—1920		2	—
7.	Receipts and Expenditure of the Royal Indian Marine	1892—1893		—	1

\* This also contains Proceedings pertaining to Suakin (1885, 1896), Lushai (1889), Chin-Lushai (1890), and Manipur (1891).

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
8.	Register of Letters to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1858—1861	—	—	1
9.	Royal Indian Marine Budget Estimates	1907—1929	—	—	3
<b>H. NAVY DEPARTMENT</b>					
<b>1934-35</b>					
1.	Proceedings . . . . .	1934—1935	2	—	—
2.	Proceedings (Confidential) . . . . .	1934—1935	2	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous Records</i>					
	Notes (Navy) . . . . .	1934—1935	1	—	—
<b>I. OTHER GROUPS</b>					
1. Adjutant General's Office					
i.	Circulars . . . . .	1861—1865	—	—	5
ii.	Correspondence . . . . .	1837—1864	4	—	—
2. Bengal Military Fund					
i.	Correspondence . . . . .	1824—1839	—	—	15
ii.	Proceedings . . . . .	1824—1826	—	—	2
3. Bengal Military Widow Fund					
i.	Correspondence . . . . .	1818—1824	—	—	15
ii.	Proceedings . . . . .	1806—1824	—	—	15
4. Board of Ordnance					
i.	Letter Books . . . . .	1777—1786	—	—	6
ii.	Proceedings . . . . .	1775—1785	—	—	25
5. Clothing Board					
i.	Letter Books . . . . .	1817—1854	—	—	66
ii.	Proceedings . . . . .	1816—1850	—	—	81
6. Office of the Quarter Master General					
i.	Bill Books . . . . .	1836—1844	—	—	2
ii.	Correspondence (Receipts and Issues including Charts, Maps and Plans) . . . . .	1821—1859	215	—	—
iii.	Letters Issued (Copies) . . . . .	1809—1860	—	—	111
iv.	Letters Received (Copies) . . . . .	1812—1858	—	—	110
v.	Progress Reports and Letters from Officers Commanding Regiments and Miscellaneous Papers . . . . .	1841—1859	68	—	—
vi.	Statements of Letters Received and Orders passed thereon . . . . .	1835—1859	—	—	26

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
<b>7. Office of the Military Accountant General*</b>					
i.	Communications received from the Military Finance Department . . . . .	1860—1932	—	—	14
ii.	General Letters . . . . .	1805—1942	—	—	920
iii.	General Orders . . . . .	1806—1895	—	—	84
<b>8. Military Board</b>					
i.	<b>Annual Statements</b>				
a.	Civil Department . . . . .	1842—1854	—	—	2
b.	Military Department . . . . .	1842—1854	—	—	2
ii.	<b>Bill Books . . . . .</b>				
a.	Civil Department . . . . .	1848—1853	—	—	4
b.	Electric Telegraph Department . . . . .	1850—1852	—	—	1
c.	Military Board . . . . .	1822—1855	—	—	524
d.	Military Department . . . . .	1848—1853	—	—	4
e.	Office Establishment . . . . .	1821—1848	—	—	3
iii.	<b>Annual Reports of Civil Department and Military Department . . . . .</b>				
		1839—1854	—	—	5
iv.	<b>Letter Books . . . . .</b>				
		1786—1858	—	—	645
v.	<b>Pay Tables of the Company's Troops . . . . .</b>				
		1843—1844	—	—	22
vi.	<b>Proceedings . . . . .</b>				
		1786—1855	—	—	1500
vii.	<b>Statements of Pension (Civil Department) . . . . .</b>				
		1813	—	—	1
viii.	<b>Annual Statement Civil and Military Departments . . . . .</b>				
		1842—1854	—	—	4
<b>9. Local Governments Records</b>					
<b>I. Government of Bengal</b>					
<b>MARINE</b>					
i.	Proceedings . . . . .	1858, 1908—1937	35	—	1
ii.	<b>Despatches from Court of Directors 1838—1858</b>				
			—	—	13
iii.	<b>Despatches to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India 1841—1865</b>				
			—	—	12
iv.	<b>Register of Despatches from Court of Directors . . . . .</b>				
		1841—1852	—	—	1
<b>II. Government of Bombay</b>					
<b>A. MARINE</b>					
i.	Proceedings . . . . .	1802, 1920—1929	11	—	1

\* These include records of some other offices like those of Military Auditor General, Military Finance Department, Controller of Military Accounts, etc.



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			(i)	(ii)
ii.	Abstract of Proceedings	1837—1858	—	19
iii.	Despatches from Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India	1843—1891	—	12
iv.	Despatches to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India	1843—1896	—	32
v.	General Standing and Squadron Orders	1858	—	1
vi.	Annual Marine Statements	1837—1855	—	7
<b>B. MILITARY</b>				
i.	Abstract of Proceedings	1835—1859	26	—
ii.	Despatches from Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India*	1797—1891	29	80
iii.	Despatches to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India	1805—1892	—	111
iv.	General Orders	1820—1877	—	84
v.	General Orders by Commander-in-Chief	1880—1894	—	9
vi.	Annual Military Statements	1807—1859	—	47
vii.	Records of the Old Bombay Army			
	a. Adjutant General's Correspondence and Miscellaneous papers	1819—1893	—	196
	b. Quarter Master General's Correspondence	1839—1890	—	46
	c. Correspondence relating to the Royal Artillery	1864—1868	—	8
<b>III. Government of Madras</b>				
<b>A. MARINE</b>				
i.	Proceedings	1856—1859, } 1903—1937 }	10	3
ii.	Despatches to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India	1854—1867	—	6
iii.	Despatches to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India	1854—1879	—	13
<b>B. MILITARY</b>				
i.	Abstract of Proceedings	1840—1855	6	—
ii.	Annual Military Statements	1796—1857	—	5.2

\* The Volume for 1797 also contains letters of Government of Madras.

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
iii.	<i>Despatches</i>				
a.	From Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India*	1787—1891	26	88	
b.	To Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India	1796—1894	—	158	
iv.	General Orders of the Governor in Council, Commander-in- Chief and Adjutant General, Madras . . . . .	1820—1872	—	58	
v.	General Orders by Commander- in-Chief . . . . .	1886—1894	—	9	
vi.	Records of the Old Madras Army . . . . .	1757—1759	1	—	
IV. Government of Punjab					
MILITARY					
	Abstract of proceedings of the Chief Commissioner/Lieutenant Governor of Punjab in the Military Department . . . . .	1854—1859	—	13	
10.	Miscellaneous Volumes (Manuscript)**				
1A.	Digest of Services of the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry . . . . .	1758—1922	—	1	
1B.	Historical Records of the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry . . . . .	1768—1893	—	1	
1C.	Printed copy of Historical Re- cords of the 8th Regiment, Bom- bay Infantry . . . . .	1768—1893	—	1	
1D- E.	Historical records of the 9th Regiment, Bombay Native In- fantry . . . . .	1768—1887	—	2	
1F.	Historical records of the 9th Re- giment, Bombay Native Infantry, Records Service Book . . . . .	1789—1875	—	1	
1J.	Digest of Services of 44th Mer- wara Infantry . . . . .	1818—1916	—	1	
1L.	Historical records of the 18th (Alipore) Infantry 4th Batallion, 8th Jat Regiment . . . . .	1795—1923	—	1	
--	History of the 18th Alipore In- fantry, Volume II . . . . .	1916—1922	—	1	

\* The first nine volumes covering the period 1787-1799 also contain Despatches from Court of Directors to Bombay.

\*\* Item number of the Volumes corresponds to call number.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	
			(ii)	
1M	Digest of Services of the 14th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry . . . . .	1775—1913	—	1
1N	Regimental History of the 74th Punjabis . . . . .	1776—1939	—	1
2A-D.	Military Sundry Books . . . . .	1756—1792	—	4
2E.	Copies of papers respecting Commander-in-Chief's Allowances	April 1806— August 1807	—	1
2F.	Proceedings of the Embarkation Committee . . . . .	1808—1819	—	1
2G.	Pay Master General's Letters . . . . .	1811	—	1
3.	Proceedings of the Committee appointed to investigate certain claims preferred by Major General J. Garstan in the Town Hall Building, Calcutta. . . . .	1813—1814	—	1
4-6.	Up-Country Correspondence . . . . .	1817—1818	—	3
7.	List of Bombay and Madras Pensioners, who had been allowed to reside and draw their pensions in Bengal . . . . .	1820—1847	—	1
8-10.	Certificate of Indemnity Bonds, and their acknowledgement receipts . . . . .	1831—1862		5
11.	Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry assembled to investigate the circumstances relating to a mutiny of Native Corps at Barrackpore . . . . .	1824	—	1
12.	Rangoon and Ava Intelligence reports by Major J.N. Jackson . . . . .	1824—1827	—	1
13.	Survey reports, astronomical observations and memoirs on the Districts of Assam by Captains J. Dones and J.W. Neufville . . . . .	1827—1829	—	1
14.	Medical Topographical report of the Military Stations occupied by H.M's Troops in the Presidency of Bengal . . . . .	1827—1860	—	1
15-16.	Up-Country certificates, leave certificates granted to Military officers, and their returning reports . . . . .	1828—1829	—	2

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			(i)	(ii)
17.	Proceedings of the Military Finance Committee . . .	1829 February— 1829 May	—	1
18-23	Passenger and Pilot certificates, Report book regarding embarkation . . . . .	1829—1854	—	7
24-25.	Divisional orders issued by the Commanding Officers, Presidency Division, Bengal . . .	1840—1857	—	1
26-27.	Draft Letters from Secretary, Fort William to Secretary, India House . . . . .	1841—1858	—	2
28-28A.	Tables of pay and allowance of troops on the Bengal Establishment . . . . .	1843—1844	—	20
30.	Major W. Anderson's report on the manufacture of gun-powder at Ishapore . . . . .	1849	—	1
31.	Madras Military Board Circular Orders (with incomplete Index) . . .	1851—1857	—	1
32-33.	Weekly vacancy report of the staff appointments . . . . .	March 1852— November 1867	—	3
36.	List of subscription to Patriotic Fund . . . . .	1855—1856	—	1
37-37A.	List of Europeans killed or wounded during the 'Mutiny' (with Index) . . . . .	1857	—	2
38.	Index to Up-Country General Orders . . . . .	1958	—	1
39-40.	Draft of Up-Country separate letters to Court of Directors . . .	February 1858— January 1859	—	2
41.	Disembarkation and disposition of troops in Bengal . . . . .	July 1858— January 1859	—	1
43.	Register of Letters received from Military, Foreign, Financial and Home Departments . . . . .	May 1853— April 1854	—	1
44-45.	Register of Letters received from subordinate offices, viz. Adjutant General, Commissariat Department, Medical Board, etc. . . . .	1852—1854	—	

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48-49.	Military and Board's Despatch Register (Letter Issued)	. 1852—1854	—	2
50-51.	Reference Book of Military Board	. . . . . 1852—1854	—	2
52-53.	Register of Letters received from the Superintending Engineer, Grand Trunk Road (in the Military Board)	. . . . . 1852—1854	—	2
54.	Military Board Stores Accounts	. 1787	—	1
55-58.	Annual Report of Bengal Military Board	. . . . . 1843—1853	—	4
58A-B.	Annual Reports of Military Board in the Civil Department	1846—1848	—	3
62.	Military Orphan Society Consultation and Proceedings (Incomplete)	. . . . . April-July 1818	—	2
63.	Military Orphan Society Letter Book, Buildings (Incomplete)	. April-December 1818	—	1
64.	Statement of Expenditure on Works (Buildings, Records, Establishment, etc. in Military Department)	. . . . . 1836—1837	—	1
—	State of Nepal Residency Escort	1867—1878	—	1
—	Distribution of troops in the Three Presidencies	. . . . . 1870	—	1
Chunar Fortress Records				
i.	Establishment Rolls	. . . . . 1849—1859	—	3
ii.	General Orders	. . . . . 1824—1857	—	12
iii.	Letter issued by the Fort Adjutant	1829—1859	—	6
iv.	Letters Issued by Officer-in-Charge of European invalids	. 1817—1859	—	12
v.	Letters Received by Officer-in-Charge of European invalids	. 1817—1857	—	2
vi.	Review Rolls and Accounts	. 1837—1858	—	9
vii.	Station Orders	. . . . . 1808—1854	—	26
11.	Miscellaneous Volumes* (Printed)**			
17.	Field Operations—Zakka Khel, by Bazar Valley Field Force	. 1908	—	1

\* Most of the volumes included in this series pertain to General Staff Branch of the Army Headquarters and deal with a variety of subjects.

\*\* These also include a few papers in manuscript.

1	2	3	(i)	4 (ii)
18.	Copies of the Publications:			
i.	<i>The Turkish and Pan-Turkish Ideal</i> by Tekin Alp (undated), and			
ii.	Report on the Pan-Turanian Movement, prepared by Intelligence Branch, Department of Information	1917	—	1
33.	Malakand Field Force and Buner Field Force	1897-1898	—	1
39.	Report by General Lord Rawlinson of Trent, Commander-in Chief in India on the Operations in Malabar	20 August 1921 to 25 February 1922	—	1
42.	Treaties and Agreements between British Government and certain Arab Rulers	1926	—	1
43.	Note on Military Organization in Mesopotamia and North Persia	1920	—	1
46, 65-68.	Order of Battle of British Forces in Iraq	January; February-May 1922	—	5
47, 50, 56, 64 198.	Order of Battle of Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force	January-February; October, December 1920; December 1921	—	5
69-70	Order of Battle of Egyptian Expeditionary Force and of Royal Air Force, Middle East Area	January, July 1921	—	2
71.	Order of Battle, India (Provisional)	1923	—	1
74, 104.	Detail of Indian Units Serving out of India	1920—1921	—	1
89.	Royal Indian Marine Estimate	1910—1911	—	1
93.	Re-organisation of Animal Transport in India	10 February 1930	—	1
98.	Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Medical Stores Supply Committee to consider the question of supply of Medical Stores	21 October 1940	—	1

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105.	War Diary of Adjutant General's Office at the Base 20th Indian Infantry Brigade . . . . .	28 January to 31 August 1927	—	1
106. 112- 114.	9th (Late 20th) Jhansi Infantry Brigade War Diary, (Volumes IV-VII) . . . . .	May-August 1927	—	4
122- 135.	Inspection and General Returns of various troops . . . . .	1809—1829	—	10
136.	Despatch to Secretary of State for India regarding proposed organisation and establishment of the fighting units of the post-War Army in India . . . . .	1921	—	1
138.	Despatch to Secretary of State for India regarding views of the Government of India on parts, on III to IX of the report by Army in India Committee, 1919-1920 . . . . .	1921	—	1
139.	Despatch to Secretary of State for India regarding organization and establishment of fighting units of the post-World War I Army in India . . . . .	February 1921	—	1
141.	Memorandum on the size, composition and organization of Military Forces in India . . . . .	April 1820	—	1
142.	Despatch to Secretary of State for India regarding the size, composition and organization of the Military Forces in India . . . . .	24 June 1921	—	1
143.	Future Organization of Army in India and detailed composition of fighting units . . . . .	June 1921	—	1
144.	Report of a Committee on Essential Minimum of British Officers, British Other Ranks, Indian Officers and Indian Other Ranks required on Mobilization . . . . .	1924	—	1
146.	Tables Analyzing distribution of Line Communication Troops: Khaibar Line Communication . . . . .	1879—1880	—	

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147.	Memorandum of Russian Affairs in Central Asia, Prepared by the Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Department	11 May 1887	—	1
148.	Orders of the Chief of General Staff for the Organization of Khaibar Movable Column	1913	—	1
149.	Summary of the Proceedings and Decisions of a Conference of General Officers Commanding-in-Chief Commands, held at Simla, (1 to 5 August 1921)	1921	—	1
150.	Military responsibility in the Persian Gulf Area	September 1911	—	1
152.	Extracts from an article "Preparation for War at Army Headquarters, India (Share of the General Staff)" by Major General A. Hamilton Gordon	1 November 1913	—	1
153.	Organization of Tirah Field Force	1910	—	1
154.	Military Operations in event of War with Russia (with Map)	1 November 1890	—	1
155.	Headquarters of Defended Ports and Sections thereof in India	1912	—	1
156.	Note on the Camping space and Water facilities of several lines of advance into Afghanistan	1911	—	1
159.	Major General E.H. Collen's Memorandum on the Central Asian Question	18 June 1892	—	1
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161.	General Notes covering various aspects of Field operations issued for various units joining Wazirforce	August 1921	—	1
163.	Statement of Books and Maps required on General Mobilization	1924	—	1
164.	Alternative Allotment for Minor Operations of various forces in the North-West Frontier	1913	—	1



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166.	Details of various ranks required to expand the Field Army	1920	—	1
167.	A List of Personnel, Arms, Equipment etc. of two Divisions	1918	—	1
170.	Statements on Books and Maps required on General Mobilization General Staff, India	1923	—	1
171.	Memorandum on advances of India and Russia by their respective railway systems, in the North-West Frontier	June 1887	—	1
172.	Memorandum on certain points connected with the position of Russia in the Trans-Caspian province with referene to Herat	1883	—	1
173.	Schemes for a Temporary Mobilization Rest Camp at Hyderabad (Sind)	1913	—	1
174.	Statement showing normal sanctioned Garrisons of all Stations in India	1 July 1913	—	1
175.	Particulars of trooping facilities existing at various Indian Ports	1925	—	1
176.	Despatch to Secretary of State for India (No. 69) regarding revision of emoluments of Officers holding regimental appointments in the Indian Signal Service	30 November 1922	—	1
177.	Despatch to Secretary of State for India (No. 43) regarding re-organization of Military Engineer Service in India	3 August 1922	—	1
181.	General Staff Branch's 'An appreciation of Naval and Military Situation at the Entrance of the persian Gulf'	1912	—	1
184.	Position regarding reserves of material and supplies maintained for the Army in India	February 1912	—	1
185.	Imperial Service Troops detailed for employment with the Field Army and Balance remaining in India on Mobilization	September 1912	—	1

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186.	Report on possible use of Tanks in India by Lieutenant Colonel P. Johnsons . . . . .	1920	—	1
187.	Military Reports on Harbours of the Persian Gulf . . . . .	1906	—	1
188.	Appreciation of external and internal situation in India by the Chief of General Staff . . . . .	1912	—	1
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190.	Scheme for the occupation of Fao (a Peninsula in the Persian Gulf) . . . . .	1912	—	1
191.	Plan for the Despatch of a force to Basidu (a British Station on the Western point of the Qishm Island in the Persian Gulf) . . . . .	1912	—	1
192.	Despatch to Secretary of State for India regarding reorganisation of the Tank Corps Units in India . . . . .	1922	—	1
193.	Notes for Information and Guidance as issued by General Staff Section . . . . .	1913	—	1
194.	Railway Schemes to be undertaken in the event of war across the North-West Frontier of India . . . . .	1912	—	1
196.	Information regarding shipping time and tonnage and fit for conveyance of troops overseas on field service . . . . .	1911	—	1
203.	Instructions regarding scheme of Delhi Manoeuvres and Coronation Durbar . . . . .	1902-1903	—	1
205.	Census of India, 1921, Volume VIII-Bombay Presidency, Part III—Report and Tables: ADEN . . . . .	1923	—	1

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206.	Explanatory note by Chief of Staff on the formation of a General Staff in India . . .	1910	—	1
207-	Composition of Headquarter			
208.	Units of Waziristan Force (Provisional) . . .	15 February 1920	—	2
210.	Plan of Operations in the event of War with Afghanistan, Part VI (Field Army Tables) . . .	1 November 1920	—	1
226.	Memorandum on Contribution by India to the War in men, material and money . . .	1923	—	1
230.	Summary of the Administration of Field Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood as Commander-in-Chief in India . . .	6 August 1925 to 29 November 1930	—	1
231.	Scheme for despatch of a Division for Operations in North China . . .	1912	—	1

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     Military Board, 25 May 1786, Proceedings Volume May–August 1786, pp. 1–8.
2. Proposals by the Commander-in-Chief regarding new military arrangements for the Army in India.  
     Secret and Military Department, 31 May 1786, Nos. 1–4.
3. Establishment of a Hospital at Mongheer (Munghyr) for insane Indian soldiers.  
     Military Department, 3 April 1795, Nos. 1-2.
4. Governor-General's Minute on the proposal for the establishment and maintenance of a Cavalry Stud for use of Company's army.  
     Military Department, 26 June 1795, No. 31.
5. Court of Directors' instructions regarding reorganisation of Company's troops for the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.  
     Military Letters from Court, 15 January 1796, No. 1.
6. Appointment of Marquis Cornwallis as the Commander-in-Chief of East India Company's Forces.  
     Military Letters from Court, 22 March 1797, No. 1.
7. Court of Directors' instructions regarding introduction of a Horse Artillery in Company's Army.  
     Military Letters from Court, 18 April 1800, No. 2, para 12.
8. Establishment of a Cadet Company (Military College) at Baraset in Bengal.  
     Military Department, 19 August 1802, Nos. 1–6.
9. Resolution of the Governor-General in Council announcing establishment of the Military Widows' Fund.  
     Military Department, 11 August 1810, Nos. 3-4.
10. Memorandum by Secretary to Government in Military Department, regarding a Plan for remodelling the Infantry of the Army.  
     Military Department, 6 May 1824, Nos. 6–6A.
11. Proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry instituted to investigate into the circumstances relating to a mutiny of Indian Corps at Barrackpore.  
     Military Department, 25 March 1825, No. 63.

12. General Order prohibiting flogging of the Indian soldiers in the Indian Army.  
Military Department, General Order by Commander-in-Chief (GOCC), 19 March 1827.
13. Establishment of a Magnetical Observatory at Simla.  
Military Letters from Court, 15 January 1840, No. 8.
14. Report by Major W. Anderson on the manufacture of gun-powder at Ishapur (near Calcutta).  
Military Department, Miscellaneous (Manuscripts), 1849, Volume 30.
15. General Order by the Commander-in-Chief announcing a reward of Rs. 25,000 for capture of Koer Singh (Kunwar Singh, *Zamindar* of Jagdishpur).  
Military Department, General Order by Commander-in-Chief (GOCC), 1858, No. 581.
16. Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Meerut in April 1857 to try 85 troopers of the 3rd Regiment, Bengal Light Cavalry on the charges of 'Mutiny'.  
Military Letters from Secretary of State, 16 February 1859, No. 50.
17. Mutiny Act dated 20 April 1863 alongwith Articles of War, which came into force with effect from 1 February 1865.  
Military Department, General Order by Commander-in-Chief (GOCC), 1 February 1865.
18. Houses of Lords and Commons hail the role of army engaged in the Afghan Campaign.  
Military Department, Expeditions (Kabul), February 1880, Nos. 7424-7433.
19. Casualties among cavalry and artillery horses in the Afghan Campaigns of 1878-1880.  
Military Department, Supply and Transport Branch, 'A' Proceedings, December 1880, Nos. 4349-4351.
20. Proposed appointment of a Director of Indian Marine.  
Marine Department, 'A' Proceedings, June 1881, No. 2329.
21. Reorganisation of the Indian Marine Survey Department.  
Marine Department, 'A' Proceedings, August 1881, Nos. 3277-3280.
22. Scheme for a permanent and organised transport service in India.  
Military Department, Supply and Transport Branch, 'A' Proceedings, October 1881 Nos. 13096-13120.

23. Notification regarding branding of 'transport animals' purchased by Government of India.  
Military Department, Supply and Transport Branch, 'A' Proceedings, January 1882, Nos. 13942-13950.
24. Formation of Military Branches in Madras and Bombay Presidencies.  
Military Department, Works Branch, 'A' Proceedings, May 1888, Nos. 238-247.
25. Proposals of Commander-in-Chief to carry out experiments with cartridges made out of smokeless powder for the use of Indian Army.  
Military Department, 'A' Proceedings, July 1891, Nos. 1132-1133.
26. Procedures to be adopted for defining the boundaries of a Cantonment.  
Military Department, Works Branch, 'A' Proceedings, March 1892, Nos. 180-181.
27. Formation of an Indian Company of Submarine Miners.  
Military Department, Works Branch, 'A' Proceedings, September 1892, Nos. 104-111.
28. Proposed organisation of a Barrack Department for whole of India.  
Military Department, Works Branch, 'A' Proceedings, March 1895, Nos. 165-167.
29. Resolution on the constitution of Military Finance Branch in the Finance Department.  
Military Department, Supply Branch, 'A' Proceedings, June 1900, Nos. 489-491.
30. Remarks made by Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India on the working of Indian Ordnance Factories.  
Military Department, Supply Branch, 'A' Proceedings, June 1906, No. 453.
31. Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of Acetone in India.  
Army Department, 'A' Proceedings, September 1912, Nos. 1418-1430.
32. Scheme for the formation of an Indian Central Flying School at Sitapur.  
Army Department, 'A' Proceedings, August 1913, Nos. 2334-2339.

33. Introduction of electric light in selected Military Cantons in India.  
Army Department, 'A' Proceedings, September 1913, Nos. 704-705.
34. Details regarding India's contribution towards the First World War in terms of men, money and material.  
Army Department, War Branch, 'B' Proceedings, 1916-1917, Nos. 29417-29418.
35. Constitution and administration of the Royal Air Force in India.  
Army Department, 'B' Proceedings, March 1919, Nos. 3721-3751.
36. Report by Lt. Col. P. Johnson on possible use of tanks in India.  
Military Department, Miscellaneous (Printed), 1920, Volume 186.
37. Nominal Roll of Royal Indian Marine personnel who died in action during First World War.  
Marine Department, 'B' Proceedings, September 1921, Nos. 2729-2735.
38. Scheme for the erection of a Memorial to commemorate the services of Indian seamen, who lost their lives during First World War.  
Marine Department, 'B' Proceedings, October 1921, Nos. 2997-3000.
39. Formation of a permanent Armoured Motor School at Ahmednagar.  
Army Department, 'A' Proceedings, June 1922, Nos. 2701-2706.
40. Constitution of a 'Committee on the Indianization of the Officer Ranks of the Indian Army'.  
Defence Department, 'B' Proceedings, December 1941, Nos. 150-188 and Appendix.
41. Suggestions regarding syllabus of Military Studies to be adopted in Indian Universities.  
War Department, 'B' Proceedings, January 1946, Nos. 56-73.
42. Policy regarding Government of India's contribution towards maintenance and construction of roads subjected to military traffic.  
War Department, 'B' Proceedings, March 1946, Nos. 49-67.

43. Change of nomenclature of 'Services Headquarters' to that of 'Armed Forces Headquarters' (w.e.f. 22 August 1946).  
War Department, 'B' Proceedings, November 1946, Nos. 185-186.
44. Internal Security arrangements under the Government of India Act, 1935.  
Defence Department, 'B' Proceedings, February 1947, No. 19551.
45. Issue of permits to Defence personnel of Pakistan coming to India.  
Ministry of Defence, 'B' Proceedings, October 1950 Nos. 5186-5195.
46. Appointment of Director-General, Armed Forces Medical Services (DG, AFMS) as member of the Defence Science Advisory Committee.  
Ministry of Defence, 'B' Proceedings, October 1950, Nos. 5326-5328.
47. Question of consulting FPSC (Federal/Union Public Service Commission) for issuing 'Civilians in Defence Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1949' and orders connected there-with.  
Ministry of Defence, 'B' Proceedings, March 1951, Nos. 3352-3368.
48. Provisions of Police arrangements at Gauhati, Mohanbari, Jorhat and Tezpur aerodromes.  
Ministry of Defence, 'B' Proceedings, March 1955, No. 1893.
49. Nomenclature of airfields at Allahabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Karachi, Madras and Quetta.  
Ministry of Defence, 'B' Proceedings, March 1955, No. 1908.



## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Genesis of the Ministry of External Affairs can be traced back to the second half of the 18th century when armed conflict broke out between the English East India Company and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula of Bengal. The seizure of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Daula in 1756 forced the Governor of Bengal and other members of the Council at Fort William to take refuge at Falta near Calcutta. In view of this set back, and the imminent political uncertainty, the Governor and the Council realised that secrecy in all political transactions was badly required. Consequently, a 'Secret Committee' comprising four members of the Council at Fort William was formed at Falta to conduct political and military affairs of the Company. The Committee met for the first time on 22 August 1756 at Falta and it continued to function from there till 10 December 1756.

Meanwhile, the growing rivalry between England and France led the Court of Directors of the East India Company to appoint a 'Select Committee'. This Committee was to deal with matters concerning various Indian powers and other neighbouring countries, as also the other European companies having commercial relations with India. It was also required to maintain strict secrecy in all its transactions. Further, proceedings, resolutions and correspondence of the Court of Directors were kept separately from those of the ordinary nature of the Council at Fort William as a whole. The Select Committee consisted of the President at Fort William, the Commander-in-Chief, when in Bengal, and three other senior members of the Council. Considering the functions assigned to this Select Committee, the Secret Committee appointed earlier by the Governor of Bengal in August 1756 was abolished. The new Committee had its first meeting on 21 February 1757. The Select Committee continued to hold its meetings till 28 December 1762, when its functions were taken over by the Council at Fort William.

However, activities of the Company were gradually becoming complex and diversified due to expansion of its armies and establishment of its relations with more and more princely states of India. Consequently, it was decided in December 1763 to divide the work of the Council at Fort William into two distinct Departments, viz. "Public" and "Secret".<sup>1</sup> Public Department dealt with

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1. Besides 'Public' and 'Secret' Departments, another series of records was created separately to deal with certain exceptional and secret matters. This series was named first as 'Separate' and then as 'Secret and Separate'. These records do not form a continuous series. Its earliest records date back to 1761, and these are available until 1811. Some of the important questions dealt in this series were : Enquiry into the conduct of Raja Shitab Rai, *Naib Diwan* of Bihar (1773); Tipu Sultan of Mysore (1787); expedition to Manila (1797); rising of Amir Khan of Tonk (1808—1811), etc.

all matters relating to accounts, appointments, fortifications, revenue, shipping, etc., while Secret Department controlled the relations of the East India Company with the Indian powers, and all works connected with the formation and execution of military plans. Both these Departments, though distinct and separate, were kept under the charge of a single Secretary.

The Secret Department remained functional for more than sixteen months, when all matters under its jurisdiction were taken over by a new Select Committee, constituted by Lord Clive on 7 May 1765. The principal objective of this Committee was to centralise authority in the office of the Governor. A formal distribution of functions between the new Select Committee and the Council at Fort William was effected in 1766. The Select Committee was entrusted with powers to regulate political affairs of the East India Company and its relations with the Indian powers. Besides, it was required to maintain peace and tranquility, and collect revenue arising from the grant of *Diwani*. The Council at Fort William, on the other hand, was left with management of trade, *Zamindari* of Calcutta, and assigned districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong.

The relative position of the Council at Fort William and the Select Committee, however, changed when Clive left India in February 1767. The exclusive control over East India Company's political and military affairs in India, so far enjoyed by the Select Committee, was taken away by the Court of Directors through two orders passed by it on 12 January and 16 March 1768, and the same was vested in the Council at Fort William. Further, as per directions of the Court of Directors, members of the Council were to form themselves into a 'Secret Department' on all such occasions where secrecy was required to be maintained. Thus a Secret Department, which had ceased to exist since 1765, was revived on 22 August 1768. Henceforth, Select Committee was left with certain less important subjects, viz. trade, revenue, etc. It continued to function until 20 October 1774, when Governor General-in-Council of Fort William in Bengal was appointed under the provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773. From that date Select Committee was formally dissolved and all its functions were taken over by the Secret Department.

Growing responsibility of the East India Company and the various military campaigns that it had undertaken forced it to ensure economy in its expenditure and effect strict economy in administration. A new Department, viz. Secret Department of Inspection was, therefore, constituted by the Select Committee on 28 February 1766 to enquire into the working of various Government offices and effect economy in their expenditure.<sup>2</sup> This Department functioned as

2. It enjoyed different nomenclatures at different times, viz. Committee of Inspection (1766—1772), Board of Inspection (1772—1784), Secret Department of Inspection (1784—1786), and finally from 31 May 1786 onwards, Secret Department of Reforms.

an adjunct body of the Public Department till 26 July 1784, when all its functions were taken over the Secret Department.

With the passage of time, there was a rapid increase in work of Secretariat. It was, therefore, realised that a single Secretary could not effectively supervise the working of both the Public and the Secret Departments. Consequently, separate Secretary for each of these two Departments was appointed by a Resolution of the Council of 23 September 1783. Later a separate 'Foreign' Department was constituted under the Secret Department with effect from 10 December 1783 to deal with subjects concerning foreign nations and powers.

The next important change in the Secret Department took place in 1786 when Edward Hay, the then Secretary in the Secret Department, proposed that the work of the Secret Department might be divided into four distinct Departments. These were :

- (i) *Secret and Political Department* : It dealt with all subjects of political nature; correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at other Presidencies on political subjects; correspondence with the Agent or Residents at the Court of various Indian Princes and at Benaras; military operation or movement of troops and secret plans and views of other European nations and powers.
- (ii) *Secret and Military Department* : It was to deal with personal applications from persons connected with military affairs, and correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at other Presidencies on military matters.
- (iii) *Secret and Foreign Department* : It transacted all business with European nations and powers, correspondence with other Presidencies respecting them, excepting such matters as related to secret plans and views, which were to be recorded in the Secret and Political Department.
- (iv) *Secret Department of Reform* : It dealt with all matters concerning general reduction of civil and military expenditure.

This division of work became effective from 31 May 1786 and 'Secret' and 'Foreign' Departments were designated as 'Secret and Political' and 'Secret and Foreign' Departments respectively.<sup>3</sup> The nomenclature of 'Secret Department of Inspection' was also changed to 'Secret Department of Reform'. In addition to these changes, a new series called 'Secret and Military' was as well introduced. It began to be recorded in the newly created Military Department.<sup>4</sup> In

3. From 15 May 1789 the word 'Secret' was dropped from 'Secret and Political' and 'Secret and Foreign' Departments. Henceforth, they were simply known as 'Political' and 'Foreign' Departments.

4. For details see the Chapter on 'Ministry of Defence'.

another significant development, Secret Department, which had ever since 31 May 1786 remained merged with 'Secret and Political' (later simply 'Political') Department was revived on 20 January 1790.

A minor but significant development took place in 1801, when a post of Persian Secretary to the Government of Fort William was created to deal with correspondence with various Indian chiefs and rulers. It also dealt with the British Residents and Political Agents stationed at the courts of Indian princes.<sup>5</sup> Later during 1823-1830, correspondence relating to educational matters too came under the jurisdiction of Persian Secretary. In 1830, the post of Persian Secretary was abolished and his establishment became a Branch of the Political Department under the title 'Persian Office'.<sup>6</sup>

The Charter Act of 1833 introduced many significant changes in the East India Company's administrative structure in India. The administration of the Government of India was delinked from that of Bengal. The Secret Department (including Secret, Political and Foreign Branches) of the Government of Bengal was transferred to Government of India. Later, in 1842 the Foreign Branch of the Secret Department was abolished and all functions of the said Branch were transferred to the Political Branch. After separation of the Secretariat of the Government of India from that of Bengal in 1843, a Foreign Department of the Government of India was constituted by placing the existing Secret, Political and Foreign Branches under the charge of a separate Secretary. The main functions of the Foreign Department were to deal with diplomatic issues both internal and external, control of Frontier districts, and administration of other territories which were placed under its jurisdiction from time to time.<sup>7</sup>

With the enactment of the Government of India Act in 1858, the task of administering the affairs of India was taken over by the British Crown from the East India Company, Consequently, the administrative set up of Supreme Government was re-organised. In 1860, both the Secret and the Political Branches of the Foreign Department were abolished and records of this Department were classified as Foreign Consultations/Proceedings. This arrangement continued till September 1861, when Lord Canning re-organised the Foreign Department by distributing its functions under six subjects heads, viz. Finance, General, Judicial, Military, Political, and Revenue.

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5. The work had so far been looked after by a Persian Translator.
  6. Records of the Persian Office pertaining to the period 1755—1888 are available in the National Archives of India. Besides Persian, a fairly large number of documents are in Arabic, Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Oriya, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Sikkimese, Bhutanese, Siamese, Tibetan, Burmese and Chinese languages.
  7. Ajmer-Merwara, Assam, Baluchistan, British Burma, Central Provinces, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Rewa, North-West Frontier Provinces, Oudh (Awadh) and the Punjab were all controlled by the Foreign Department at one time or the other.

From 1861 to 1871, many changes were introduced in the various Departments of the Government of India for bringing uniformity in the administrative system. During this period certain subjects were taken away from the Foreign Department and transferred to other departments. Educational matters, administration of police and jail in Punjab, Oudh (Awadh), Central Provinces, Mysore, Hyderabad, Rewa, British Burma etc. were transferred from Foreign Department to Home Department in October 1861, March 1862, and November 1862 respectively. Two years later on 16 September 1864 matters relating to customs, salt, opium, stamps and *abkari* (excise) of the Punjab, Oudh (Awadh), Central Provinces and British Burma, were transferred from Foreign Department to Financial Department, while those relating to judicial, medical and ecclesiastical business were transferred to Home Department. Correspondence relating to arrangements for the working of the Turkish and Mekran lines of telegraph and police, medical, judicial and ecclesiastical business of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mysore and Coorg, were also transferred to Home Department on 5 December 1864 and 14 June 1866 respectively.<sup>8</sup> In spite of these changes, the Foreign Department continued to shoulder the responsibility of internal administration of the Punjab, Oudh (Awadh), Central Provinces, British Burma and Coorg.

It did not mean just trimming of the functions of the Foreign Department, its additional responsibilities were concerned with the tribes on the North-East Frontier, which were prior to 1863 looked after by the Home Department. 'Electric Telegraph' was also transferred to the Foreign Department from the Public Works Department in 1867. However, three years later, on 30 April 1870, Electric Telegraph was transferred back to Public Works Department. In 1870, irrigation work relating to land revenue was separated from the Revenue Proceedings and a new subject head 'Revenue Irrigation' was created in the Foreign Department.

On 6 June 1871, certain subjects relating to Punjab, Oudh (Awadh), Central Provinces, Coorg and British Burma, which were dealt with in the Foreign Department were transferred to the newly created Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department. The subjects thus transferred included land revenue settlement, *takavi* (crop) loans for agricultural improvement, agriculture and horticulture, fibres and silk, studs and cattle breeding, cattle disease, forests, meteorology, commerce and trade, minerals and geological survey, fisheries, industrial arts, museums and exhibitions, statistics, gazetteers, weights and measures, census, revenue, topographical and trigonometrical surveys etc.

In 1876 re-distribution of work among the various Departments of the Government of India was affected and henceforth Foreign Department was to deal with : general political matters, relations with

8. This change in respect of Mysore was, however, only temporary, as it was re-transferred to the Foreign Department on 16 December 1867 because of the altered political situation in Mysore.

foreign states outside India, princely and feudatories states in India, and independent or semi-independent hill tribes, suppression of *thagi* (robbery) and dacoity in princely states, titles and Order of the Star of India, ceremonials, recognition of consuls, grant of passports, political pensions, political prisoners, questions of extradition and extra-territorial jurisdiction, and administration of Frontier districts, Ajmer-Merwara, Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Mysore.

In September 1882, functions of the Foreign Department were divided into four distinct Branches, viz. Internal, External, General and Frontier on an experimental basis.<sup>9</sup> The proceedings, however, still continued to be grouped under the existing seven subject headings with the difference that from September 1882, the initial letter of the name of the newly created branches, viz., Internal, General, External and Frontier was added alongwith the recorded subject-heading. Thus henceforth, the proceedings began to be recorded as : Judicial (I), Judicial (E), Judicial (G), Revenue (I), Revenue (E), Revenue (G), Revenue-Irrigation (I), Finance (I), Finance (E), Finance (G), Military (I), Military (E), Military (G), Political (I), Political (E), Political (G), General (I), General (E) and General (G).<sup>10</sup> This arrangement continued until September 1884 when recording of proceedings under subject-headings was discontinued. Thereafter functions of the Foreign Department were grouped under four distinct branches viz. External, Frontier, General and Internal.

In course of time further transfer of subjects took place. In June 1893, certain subjects pertaining to Ajmer-Merwara, like statistics of internal trade, forests, archaeology, archaeological surveys and conservation of ancient monuments, patents and famine were transferred from Foreign Department to the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Again in 1898, subjects relating to fine arts, gazetteers and ecclesiastical service in Hyderabad Assigned Districts were transferred from the Foreign Department to the Home Department.

With the increase in the volume of work in the Foreign Department, further administrative measures were initiated. Initially, few Branches were created between the years 1904—1911. In February 1904 Cypher Branch was created to deal with communications carried through secret codes. In July 1904, a Toshakhana Branch was created to keep custody of presents made to the Governor-General and other officers of the Government, and to make arrangements for Governor General's visits to Indian States. In 1908, an Establishment Branch was set up to deal with establishment and account matters. In the same year, the Internal (Coronation Darbar) Branch was created to deal with the ceremonial functions of the Coronation Darbar of King George V, which was held at Delhi in 1911. Secondly, it was decided in 1907 to transfer all non-political business emanating

9. The Frontier Branch remained dormant for two years and its functions were performed by the External Branch until the Frontier Branch started functioning from 1 September 1884.

10. Proceedings of the Revenue-Irrigation (E), and (G) are not available.

from British Baluchistan and Agency territories, Ajmer-Merwara and British areas in Princely States of India, including cantonments, administered by the Governor-General-in-Council, to Finance, Revenue and Agriculture and Army Departments.

The next important change in the organisational set up of the Foreign Department occurred in 1914 when additional post of a Secretary was created and the Department was redesignated as Foreign and Political Department. The new Department consisted of two Wings, viz. the Foreign Wing, and the Political Wing, and each Wing was placed under the charge of a separate Secretary. The Foreign Wing of the Department dealt with all matters relating to frontiers of India and the territories outside India, while the Political Wing dealt with all matters concerning the princely states of India, the areas administered by the Foreign and Political Department, and the grant of honours and Indian titles.

Following the commencement of the First World War, a War Branch was created in the Foreign and Political Department in 1914 to deal with matters like prohibition of export during the War, despatch of telegraphic messages, requisition of vessels for war purposes, disarmament of Germans and Austrians in India and cancellation of all licences held by them; affairs in Turkey, Abyssinia, Persia, Aden and in other countries; Anglo-Persian Oil Company, patrolling of seas by ships, prisoners of war, contribution to the British Red Cross Fund, and Peace Conference and other allied matters. This Branch was, however, abolished in 1920 after the termination of the First World War.

In February 1920, a Reforms Branch was created in the Foreign and Political Department to deal with work relating to reforms and for implementing the policy of Central Government's relations with princely states of India and the Chamber of Princes. After functioning for about two years this Branch was abolished in 1922, and all its works were transferred to Political and Internal Branches of Foreign and Political Department. However, it was once again revived on 2 April 1928 and it received all works earlier transferred from it to the Political and Internal Branches. The reconstituted Reforms Branch dealt with matters connected with reforms, Chamber of Princes, acquisition of property in British India by ruling princes and chiefs, visit of British officials and other Europeans to Indian States, service of summons issued by Courts in Indian States and Courts in British dominions and colonies, and employment (excluding military employment), which it had received back from Political Branch. It also dealt with matters in Indian States concerning land revenue, settlements, irrigation, forests, aviation, posts, telegraphs, telephones, geology, mines, mining concessions, industrial concerns, education (excluding education of ruling princes and chiefs), census, archaeology, epigraphy, zoology etc. which it had received back from Internal Branch.

In July 1920, the subject emigration, hitherto dealt with in the Committee, "subject-filing" system was introduced in Government Foreign and Political Department. According to this division, matters relating to emigration to Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia and foreign countries other than Surinam were allotted to Foreign and Political Department, while to other countries came under the purview of the Commerce Department.

In 1923, on the recommendation of the Secretariat Procedure Committee, 'subject-filing' system was introduced in Government Offices. Consequently nomenclature of different branches in the Foreign and Political Department was changed with effect from 3 April 1923. The new branches thus designated were : Accounts, Establishment, External, Frontier, General, Honours, Internal, and Mid-Asia. Later, in 1925, a new 'Foreign Office' Branch was also created to deal with subjects like recruitment, promotion, confirmation of ministerial and other establishments, allotment of houses in New Delhi and Simla, annual shifting of offices of Foreign and Political Department from New Delhi to Simla and back, tour programme of high officers, except that of the Viceroy, preparation of electoral rolls in connection with Legislative Assembly, information for inclusion in India Office Weekly Letters, etc. A few years later, in 1930 another Branch called 'Special Branch' was created to deal with work arising out of the Report of the Butler Committee.<sup>11</sup> Five years later in 1935, two more temporary Branches, viz. Earthquake Branch and Federation Branch were created. The Earthquake Branch was to deal with all matters connected with earthquake at Quetta, while the Federation Branch was to deal with various problems relating to the proposed federation between the British Indian provinces and the princely states under the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Government of India Act, 1935 which was an important landmark in the constitutional development of the country introduced many changes in the organisational set up of various Departments. Consequently, Foreign and Political Department was split up on 1 April 1937 into two separate Departments viz., the External Affairs Department, and the Political Department.<sup>12</sup> The External Affairs Department took over all matters previously dealt in the Foreign Wing of the Foreign and Political Department while all items of work connected with the princely states of India were taken over by the Political Department.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, War Branch was once again revived in 1939 in the External Affairs Department. This Branch continued to function till 1946, and dealt with matters relating to application of war time legislations in the areas that came under the

11. The Butler Committee had earlier been set up to investigate into the nature of relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, and to make recommendations for the adjustment of economic and financial relations between British India and the Indian States.

12. The organisational growth of Political Department has been discussed separately on pp. 51-53 of the present Chapter.



administrative jurisdiction of External Affairs Department.<sup>13</sup> It also dealt with internment of foreigners, preparation of official history of the war, prisoners of war, air raid precautions, matters relating to evacuation, foreign publicity, defence loans, and conscription of allied nationals, etc.

During the War period, another Department called Indians Overseas Department was created on 14 October 1941 to deal with matters concerning Indians abroad.<sup>14</sup> Main functions of this Department were to regulate emigration and immigration between India and countries of the British Commonwealth, pilgrimage to Hejaz, repatriation of Indians from other countries of the British Commonwealth and Indian pilgrims stranded at Jeddah. Indians Overseas Department was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department with effect from 30 March 1944. In addition to the functions it inherited from the Indians Overseas Department, the re-christened Department was entrusted with the responsibility of conducting relations between India and British dominions which included British colonies, protectorates and trust territories.<sup>15</sup>

In August 1946 another redistribution of functions took place among the Home, the External Affairs and the Commonwealth Relations Departments. Consequently, Home Department was assigned all functions in respect of immigration from Foreign and Commonwealth countries, (except those to which Reciprocity Act, 1943

13. The areas thus covered were Baluchistan, North Western Frontier Provinces, Assam and Tribal Areas, Gilgit Agency, and Sikkim State.

14. The subject of Indian Emigration came with the jurisdiction of various Departments of the Government of India from time to time as indicated below :

Home Department, Public Branch, till 1871;

Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, Emigration Branch, 1871—1879;

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Emigration Branch, 1879—1881;

Revenue and Agricultural Department, Emigration Branch, 1881—1905.

Commerce and Industry Department, Emigration Branch, 1905—1920;

Commerce Department, Emigration Branch, 1920—1921;

In 1920, a portion of emigration work was transferred from Commerce Department to Foreign and Political Department (General, External and other Territorial Branches). Rest of the work remained with Commerce Department;

Revenue and Agricultural Department, Emigration Branch, 1921—1923 : (From August to November 1921, the work relating to inter-provincial migration continued to be dealt with in the Commerce Department, when it was transferred to Industries Department, re-designated as Industries and Labour Department in 1923);

Education, Health and Lands Department, Overseas Branch, 1923—1932; Lands and Overseas Branch, 1932—1938; and Overseas Section, 1938—1941.

15. Conducting of Commercial relations with all countries, and foreign relations of the British Empire with countries on India's frontier, however, remained with the Commerce Department, and the External Affairs Department respectively.

applied), entry of persons other than the returning emigrants from the Commonwealth countries (except those to which Reciprocity Act, 1943 applied), grant of visas and endorsements for entry into India, regulation of movements of foreigners in India, naturalization, and European vagrants within India. The External Affairs Department, on the other hand, dealt with extradition from British India to foreign countries and the reverse process, emigration from India to foreign countries, except emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the return of the emigrants, deportation and repatriation of subjects of foreign countries from India and Indian nationals from foreign countries to India (excluding repatriation of Muslim Haj pilgrims from Jeddah), and passports and visas (excluding the grant of visas or endorsements for entry into India). Works allotted to the Commonwealth Relations Department included subjects like extradition from British India to Commonwealth countries and the reverse process, all emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, emigration from India to Commonwealth countries, return of the emigrants, immigration to India from Commonwealth countries, deportation and repatriation of the subjects of Commonwealth countries from India and of Indian nationals from such countries to India, and preventive detention for "reasons of state" connected with Commonwealth affairs.

With the formation of the Interim Government in India on 2 September 1946 a few more changes took place, Firstly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Vice-President in the Interim Government, took charge of both the External Affairs Department, and the Commonwealth Relations Department. Secondly, in October 1946, by a decision of the Cabinet, an Indian Foreign Service was constituted to meet the needs of India's growing responsibilities in regard to its foreign relations. Thirdly, with effect from 1 June 1947, Departments of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations were amalgamated into a single Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations with two distinct Wings, viz. the External Affairs, and the Commonwealth Relations Wings.

After independence, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department was re-designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations with effect from 29 August 1947. A separate Pakistan Branch was as well created in the Commonwealth Relations Wing of the Ministry to deal with various issues affecting Indo-Pak relations, viz. Inter-Dominion Conferences and agreements between India and Pakistan, Sylhet-Karimganj Boundary Commission, boundary disputes and border incidents, restoration of confiscated arms and ammunitions, exchange of prisoners under the agreement policy, release and transfer of Government employees opting for India and Pakistan, recovery of abducted women, military intelligence reports, customs duty on goods in transit between India and Pakistan, press matters, preservation of religious monuments and shrines, books, etc. in the two Dominions, legal matters like extradition of criminals, service of summons and processes, civil suits filed in India and Pakistan, insurance companies and banks, communal disturbances in India or Pakistan, enquiries regarding whereabouts of persons in

India and Pakistan, requests for compensation, etc. for property lost in India or Pakistan, visit of Indian nationals to Pakistan for business and other purposes, etc.

From 1947 onwards India established diplomatic relations with many countries, and this further increased the multifarious activities of the Foreign Department. Consequently, a few new Divisions were set up in the Ministry to cope with this additional work. A separate Economic Division was created in the Ministry in 1947 to deal with all economic issues effecting foreign policy of India. It functioned for three years only and was abolished in 1950. In June 1948, 'external publicity work' hitherto performed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, was transferred to the Ministry of External Affairs for its effective coordination with foreign policy. A new Division called the External Publicity Division was thus created in the Ministry and was given the task of directing India's foreign publicity effort, dissemination of publicity material and all briefings at New Delhi. This Division maintained close co-ordination with other concerned Ministries of the Government of India, particularly with the External Services Division of All India Radio, and the Press Information Bureau.

On 16 March 1949 the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was re-designated as the Ministry of External Affairs. Consequently, the External Affairs, and the Commonwealth Relations Wings, which were functioning separately, were merged together. In course of time, new Division/Offices were created with in the Ministry to deal with various aspects of foreign relations. On 18 March 1949 a Historical Division was established to : (i) prepare background history of current events, (ii) provide fresh material for framing future policies, and (iii) compile analytical papers on international affairs as a part of its normal task of historical research. In May 1954 a Foreign Service Inspectorate was set up to achieve greater efficiency and economy in the working of Indian Missions abroad. This office carried out on-the-spot investigations into Indian offices established abroad, and made recommendations in respect of allowances, amenities and general administrative matters. Then in 1957, a Legal Treaties Division was set up to tender advice on all matters involving international law.

Thus by 1960, main functions of the Ministry of External Affairs were to deal with subjects like foreign affairs, diplomatic and consular representation, India's representation at the United Nations and international conferences, treaties and agreements with foreign countries, external publicity, foreign jurisdiction and extradition, administration of North-East Frontier Agency and Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, matters relating to former French and Portuguese possessions in India, and administration of Acts/Rules like : (i) Protection of Pilgrims Act of 1887 (Bombay), (ii) Protection of the Mohammadan Pilgrims Act of 1896 (Bengal), (iii) Indian Emigration Act of 1922, (iv) the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1923 (v) Port Haj Committee Tct of 1932 (vi) Indian Pilgrim Shipping Rules of 1933, and (vii) Reciprocity Act

of 1943. The work in the Ministry, at this stage, was divided into fourteen Divisions. Seven of these divisions were the territorial divisions, each dealing exclusively with India's relations with a number of countries grouped together on geographical or territorial basis. Five of the divisions were the 'Specialist' Divisions dealing with protocol and consular matters, passport and emigration; external publicity, historical and legal treaties, and United Nations and conferences. The remaining two divisions looked after the housekeeping jobs such as administration, establishment, finance, budget, etc.

**Political Department, (1937-1947) States Department/Ministry of States, (1947-1955)**

Beginning of the Political Department may be traced back to 1 January 1914, when Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department with two distinct divisions, viz. Political Division, and Foreign Division. At that time a new post of Political Secretary was also created, who was to take over the charge of the Political Division dealing with relations of the Government of India with the princely states of India. Administrative control of the paramount power over these States during the British period particularly from 1813 onwards was exercised by the Governor-General through his Agents or Political Officers, who mostly resided in the states. In the case of larger states, Residents were posted to supervise and advise rules of the states in their day-to-day business. States were grouped together into Agencies and placed under the charge of an Agent, who was assisted by Local Residents or Political Officers. These officials, whether Residents, Agents or Political Officers, main-rendered their advice and assistance whenever required.<sup>16</sup> There were still certain smaller states where neither Residents nor Agents/Political Officers were posted. The administration of these states was carried out under the direct supervision of the Governors of the neighbouring provinces.

The administrative set up between Government and the Indian princely states underwent a significant change following Montagu Declaration made in the House of Commons on 20 August 1917, which aimed at 'progressive realisation of responsible Government in India'. Subsequently in 1918, the Montagu-Chemsford Report recommended that all important states as a general principle, should be

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16. Records created in the offices of the Residents or Political Agents are commonly known as Residency Political Agency Records. After the lapse of paramountcy in 1947, records of the Residencies/political Agencies were sorted out. A substantial bulk of these was transferred to Commonwealth Relations Office, London, and are presently in the custody of India Office Library and Records London. Of the remaining records, many papers were destroyed, some were sent to the concerned Indian State Governments, while some have been preserved in the National Archives of India.

Residency/Political Agency Records in the National Archives of India are presently being surveyed and listed, and a clear picture will emerge only after this work has been completed. The information provided in the following pages of inventory portion in respect of Residency Records is, therefore, variable.

placed in direct political relation with the Government of India. These recommendations were implemented gradually and the position in early 1930s was as follows :

1. All States in the Punjab, except the Simla Hill States and three minor States in the plains were combined in a "Punjab States Agency" under an Agent to the Governor-General.
2. The Kathiawar, the Kutch, and the Palanpur Agencies, which were formerly dealt with by Agents of the Governor of Bombay were combined into a "Western India Agency" under an Agent to the Governor-General.
3. All States in the Madras Presidency were grouped into "Madras States Agency" under an Agent to the Governor-General.
4. The Resident in Gwalior was released from the subordination of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and placed in direct touch with the Government of India,
5. In some States in Rajputana (Bikaner, Sirohi and Alwar), the intermediary Political Officers were eliminated, and these States were placed in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General.

After passing of the Government of India Act in 1935 the paramountcy power over the Indian States was taken away from the Governor-General and the Government of India. It was then placed directly under the "Crown Representative", who was a legal entity wholly distinct from the Governor-General and Government of India. However, both the offices of the Crown Representative and the Governor-General were vested in the same person, and the designation of the Governor-General was consequently changed to 'Governor-General and Crown Representative'. As Governor-General, he was to administer the British Indian Provinces, and as Crown Representative, he was to control and oversee the affairs of the princely states of India.

With effect from 1 April 1937, the Foreign and Political Department was split up into two distinct Departments, viz. External Affairs Department, and Political Department. The External Affairs Department took up all matters previously administered by the Foreign Secretary, while the Political Department took over the work connected with the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relation with the princely states of India. Some of the important items of work of the Political Department included : political matters relating to the Indian States; births, deaths, marriages in the families of

ruling princes and chiefs; adoptions, successions, abdication, depositions, installations, and investitures of ruling princes and chiefs; restrictions on ruling powers, relations of *Durbars* with their respective *Jagirdars* and feudatories; periodical reports of political events in Indian States; finance of Indian States; famine and floods in Indian States; political and communal agitations and disturbances in Indian States; protection to Indian States from political and press agitations; boundary disputes between Indian States; Indian States Forces - all questions (excluding leave, pensions and appointments of military officers); acquisition of property in British India by ruling princes, chiefs and notables; survey operations in Indian States; customs cases connected with the Inland States and Maritime States; excise cases relating to matches, sugar, kerosene and petrol; extradition to and from Indian States; and deportations and repatriation of Indian States subjects.

The provincial part of the Government of India Act, 1935 was introduced in the provinces with effect from 1 April 1937. But the federal part of the Act, which contemplated federation of India comprising the provinces and a certain number of States, was not implemented.<sup>17</sup> The Federation Branch, which had been created in 1935 under Foreign and Political Department, was therefore, abolished in 1941.

With the decision of the British Government to withdraw from the country and its announcement of the lapse of paramountcy over the Indian States, The Political Department rapidly recalled its agents, who were accredited to various princely states, and thus was started the winding-up process of the Department. In order to fill up the anticipated vacuum the Interim Government of India set up a separate States Department with effect from 5 July 1947 to conduct its relations with the princely states of India in matters of common interest.

The States Department, which had come into existence on 5 July 1947, was put under the charge of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in the Interim Government.<sup>18</sup> From 5 July 1947, this Department worked side by side with the Political Department till the latter was abolished on 15 August 1947. A few days later on 29 August 1947, the States Department became Ministry of States.

Princely states of India had been given just before Independence the option to join either of the two Dominions, India or Pakistan, according to their geographical position. The foremost task of the States Department was thus to deal with issues concerned with accession of Indian States to the Indian Dominion, and put them into

17. Earlier in 1936, a Special Representative of the Viceroy to the Indian States had been appointed to negotiate with the Princely Rulers for working out feasibility of the Federation.

18. Later on, Sardar Patel became the first Deputy Prime Minister in the Central Cabinet in free India.

the constitutional structure of India. In this connection, negotiations were held with the princely Indian states and by 15 August 1947, most of the States which were geographically contiguous to India, signed the Instrument of Accession and the Standstill Agreement.<sup>19</sup> The second task that confronted the Ministry of States was proper integration of the states who signed the Instrument of Accession. This task was achieved through three different processes depending upon the size, geography or other factors relating to each State or group of States. The first was the merger of states with their neighbouring provinces, as in the case of states in Orissa and Central Provinces. The second was the integration of the territories of States to create new viable union of States, such as Saurashtra Union on 22 May 1948, Rajasthan Union on 31 May 1948, Madhya Bharat Union on 19 July 1948, Vindhya Pradesh Union on 20 July 1948, Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) on 7 August 1948, Matsya Union on 7 October 1948, and Travancore Cochin Union on 1 July 1949. The third process involved the areas, which for administrative, strategic, or other specified reasons, were taken over by the Ministry of States as Chief Commissioners' Provinces, viz. Himachal Pradesh, (comprising Indian States of Mandi, Chamba, Sirmur, Suket and other Simla Hill States, except Bilaspur) on 15 April 1948, Kutch on 1 June 1948, and Bilaspur on 12 October 1948, Manipur on 14 October 1949, and Tripura in October 1949.

During the process of accession and integration of the Indian States, the position of Hyderabad, and Jammu and Kashmir States posed some complicated problems and to deal with these matters two branches were created in the Ministry of States in 1947 and 1948 respectively. These were : Hyderabad and Kashmir Branches. Further on 22 October 1948, Government of India appointed the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee to report on the desirability and feasibility of integrating the fiscal system of the states with that of the Central Government.

With the lapse of British paramountcy over the Princely States on 15 August 1947, the Resident and Political Agents accredited to various Princely States were recalled by the Ministry of States and new officers were appointed in their place. To complete residuary work and to wind up these offices, Officers on Special Duty were appointed in the following Residencies and Agencies : Mysore Residency, Kolhapur Residency, Travancore and Cochin Residency, Hyderabad Residency, Gwalior Residency, Kashmir Residency, Rajputana Residency, Central India Residency, Madras States Agency, Eastern States Agency, Bundelkhand Agency, and Deccan States Agency, and Western India and Gujarat States Agency. Rajkot. Besides, one Regional Commissioner for each of the seven States Regions was also appointed. These States Regions were : Western India and Gujarat States Region, Rajputana States Region, Central India

19. Notable among the few exception that did not sign the Instrument of Accession before 15 August 1947 were the Junagadh, Mongrol and Manavadar in Kathiawar, Hyderabad, and Kashmir.

States Region, Bundelkhund States Region, East Punjab States Region, Kolhapur and Deccan States Region, and Eastern States Region. The Regional Commissioners were to act as Liaison Officers between the Central Government and the States, and to assist the States in various ways to sort out issues that arose out of implementation of the Standstill Agreements and other relevant arrangements. Subsequently, with the formation of Saurashtra Union, Rajasthan Union, Madhya Bharat Union, Vindhya Pradesh Union, and Patiala and East Punjab States Union in 1948, the Regional Commissioners were designated as Regional Commissioners and Advisers. In 1952, the Regional Commissioner and Advisers were re-designated as State Counsellors.

In 1950, the erstwhile British Indian Provinces, States and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces were formed into four categories of States, viz. Part A, B, C and D. Part A States consisted of formerly British Indian Provinces including some former Princely States of India merged with these provinces viz. Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, United Provinces and West Bengal came under this category.<sup>20</sup> Part B States consisted of former Indian States or Union of States and included Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore, Cochin and Vindhya Pradesh. Part C States consisted of the areas under the Chief Commissioners' administration and included Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Cooch-Bihar, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura. Part D States consisted of the formerly Chief Commissioner's province of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of these, matters relating to Part 'A' States were the concern of their respective State Governments, while those of Part 'D' States as also of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi (Part C States) were placed under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs. Matters relating to the remaining States, i.e. all Part B, and Part C States excepting Ajmer, Coorg, and Delhi, were the concern of the Ministry of States.

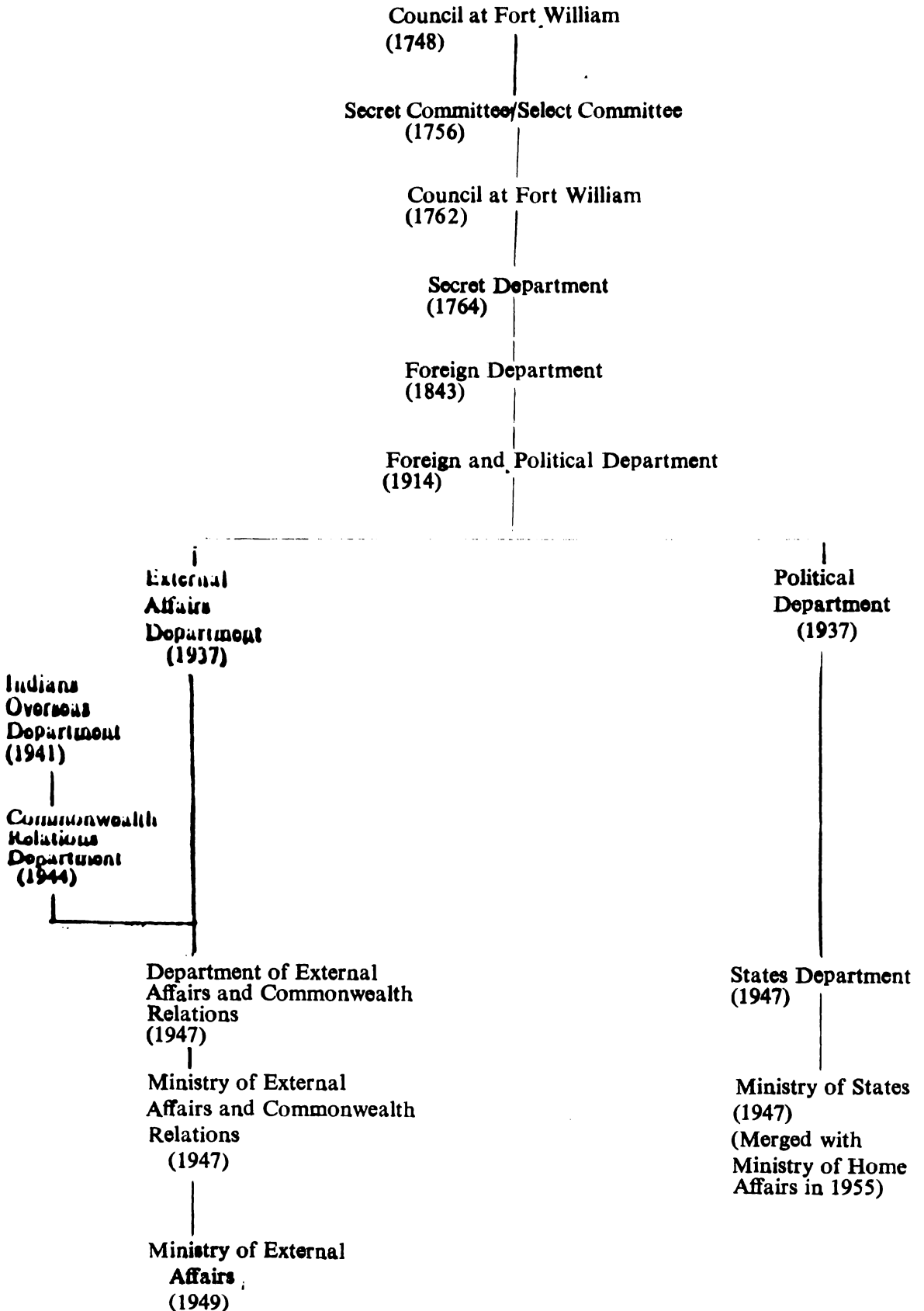
After the integration of the Indian States with the Union of India, the Ministry of States was merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955. Henceforth, administrative, financial and economic problems of Part B States, matters relating to Part C States of Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura, and matters arising out of the instruments of merger, and covenants entered between the Government of India and the rulers of the former princely states, became the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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20. Andhra Pradesh, (another part 'A' State), was formed on 14 September, 1953.



## GROWTH OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



## RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A. Secret/Select Committee, Secret/Foreign Department	1756—1913
B. Foreign and Political Department . . . . .	1914—1937
C. External Affairs Department . . . . .	1937—1947
D. Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations . . . . .	1947—1949
E. Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	1949—1960
F. Indians Overseas Department . . . . .	1941—1944
G. Commonwealth Relations Department . . . . .	1944—1946
H. (a) Political Department . . . . .	1936—1947
(b) Residencies/Political Agencies . . . . .	1759—1947
I. (a) States Department/Ministry of States	} 1947—1955
(b) Regional Commissioners etc. . . . .	
J. Other Groups	

Separate Annual/Consolidated Indices of all the above groups are available, except for those of Other Groups and Regional Commissioners. Indices/File Registers, etc. are also available for few record series under Residencies/Political Agencies.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<b>A. SECRET/SELECT COMMITTEE/ SECRET/FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, 1756-1913</b>				
<b>I. Pre-1859 Records</b>				
<b>(a) Secret/Select Committee</b>				
	i. Body Sheet . . . . .	1770	1	—
	ii. Consultation . . . . .	1756—1762 } 1765—1774 }	1	30
	iii. Despatches from Court of Directors	1756—1771	—	2
	iv. Letters Issued* . . . . .	1765—1768	—	3
	v. Letters Received* . . . . .	1771—1772	—	1
<b>(b) Names of the Department/Branch</b>				
<b>1. Foreign</b>				
	i. Consultation/Proceedings . . . . .	1783—1842	129	69
	ii. Despatches to Court of Directors . . . . .	1784—1825	—	14
	iii. Despatches from Court of Directors	1792—1827	—	3

\*These are copies of Letters received and issued by Select Committee from various places in India.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
iv.	<b>Diaries</b>			
	(a) Letters Issued*	1784—1859	—	57
	(b) Letters Received*	1818—1859	—	59
<b>2. Political</b>				
i.	Body Sheet . . . . .	1790—1828	11	—
ii.	Consultation . . . . .	1790—1859	2697	1704
iii.	Consultation, Governor General's (Ootacamund) . . . . .	1834	12	8
iv.	Despatches to Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1789—1859	68	164
v.	Index and Contents of Letters to Court of Directors . . . . .	1829—1833	—	3
vi.	Governor General's Letters to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1810—1859	6	—
vii.	Governor-General's Letters to Court of Directors (Ootacamund) . . . . .	1834—1855	—	4
viii.	Despatches from Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1785—1859**	25	83
ix.	Index and Abstracts of Letters from Court of Directors . . . . .	1824—1839	—	2
x.	Register of Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1843—1861***	—	2
<b>3. Secret</b>				
i.	Body Sheet . . . . .	1765—1859	31	10
ii.	Consultation . . . . .	1763—1859	1103	802
iii.	Consultation, Governor-General's (Ootacamund) . . . . .	1834	1	1
iv.	Abstracts of Despatches to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1831—1859	13	1
v.	Abstracts of Governor-General's Letters to Court of Directors . . . . .	1842—1859	4	—
vi.	Despatches to Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1764—1859	26	99
vii.	Governor General's Letters to Court of Directors/Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1811 -1859	14	—
viii.	Governor-General's Letters to Court of Directors (Ootacamund) . . . . .	1834—1855	—	3

\*These volumes contain abstracts of Letters of Foreign, Secret, Political Branches.

\*\*The volume (1785-1796) also include Despatches of "Public" Department for the year 1785.

\*\*\*These also include a few entries for the years 1859-1861.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
ix.	Despatches from Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India	1778—1859	27	21
x.	Draft letters to Secret Committee of Court of Directors	1806—1820	—	7
xi.	Letters to Secretary, India House	1844—1859	—	1
4. Secret and Separate				
i.	Body Sheet	1773—1811	3	—
ii.	Consultation	1761—1811	48	42
iii.	Despatches to Court of Directors	1789—1810	—	3
5. Secret Department of Inspection Reform				
i.	Body Sheet	1770—1787	—	1
ii.	Consultation	1770—1787	3	2
iii.	Copies of letters from Secretary, Fort William to other Departments	1782—1786	—	1
II. Post-1859 Records				
(a)	Foreign Consultations/Proceedings*	1860—1861	57	62
(b) Name of the Branch				
1.	Cypher	1908—1913	5	—
2.	Electric Telegraph	1867—1870	7	—
3.	Establishment	1908—1913	155	—
4.	External**	1882—1913	511	—
5.	Finance	1861—1884	98	—
6.	Frontier**	1884—1913	319	—
7.	General**	1861—1913	675	—
8.	Internal**	1883—1913	1042	—
9.	Internal (Coronation Darbar)	1912—1913	18	—
10.	Judicial	1861—1884	84	—
11.	Military	1861—1884	22	—
12.	Political	1861—1884	991	—
13.	Revenue	1861—1884	112	—
14.	Revenue-Irrigation	1868—1884	7	—
15.	Secret	1871—1883	231	—
16.	Secret (Home)	1868—1871	10	—
17.	Secret (India)	1869—1871	12	—
18.	Secret (Miscellaneous)	1870—1871	2	—
19.	Secret (Supplementary)	1878—1881	66	—

\*The term 'Consultations' continued to be used in the Foreign Department till March 1860, after which it was replaced by the term 'Proceedings'.

\*\*Besides A, B and Secret Proceedings, these Branches had Confidential Proceedings. The Confidential Proceedings are not included in Foreign Department Indices, but a subject list of these Proceedings is available.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<b>(c) Despatches*</b>				
1.	To Secretary of State for India	1860—1909	146	121
2.	From Secretary of State for India	1860—1901	13	20
<b>B. FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT 1914-1937</b>				
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
1.	Accounts	1924—1936	153	—
2.	Aitchison Treaties	1933	5	—
3.	Central Cypher	1914—1936	26	—
4.	Earthquake	1935—1936	7	—
5.	Establishment	1914—1936	435	—
6.	External**	1914—1936	216	—
7.	Federation	1935—1936	28	—
8.	Foreign Office	1925—1936	35	—
9.	Frontier**	1914—1936	188	—
10.	General**	1914—1936	232	—
11.	Honours	1923—1936	113	—
12.	Internal**	1914—1936	417	—
13.	Internal (Coronation Darbar)	1914	4	—
14.	Mid-Asia	1923—1924	25	—
15.	Near East	1925—1936	156	—
16.	Political	1922—1936	97	—
17.	Reforms	1920—1922 } 1928—1934)	50	—
18.	Secret Reforms	1920—1922	4	—
19.	Special	1930—1931	10	—
20.	Special Bureau of Information	1917—1923	2	—

\*This includes both Secret and Non-Secret Despatches. The Non-Secret Despatches are mixed and relate to different Branches of the Foreign Department. Besides, *Selections from Despatches addressed to the Several Governments in India by the Secretary of State in Council, 1859-1931*, published for/by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) London, are also available. Each of these volumes contains a selection of Secretary of State for India's despatches under different departments namely : Finance, Military, Political, Public Works Department, Public, Revenue, etc. and are addressed to various Governments in India, viz. Bengal, Madras and Punjab, etc.

\*\*Besides, A, B and Secret Proceedings, these Branches had Confidential Proceedings. The Confidential Proceedings are not included in Foreign and Political Department Indices, but a subject list of these Proceedings is available.

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
21.	Secret War . . . . .	1914—1920	156	—	—
22.	Special Representatives II . . . . .	1936—1937	5	—	—
23.	Toshakhana . . . . .	1925—1936	1	—	—

### C. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT 1937-1947

#### *Name of the Branch*

1.	Accounts . . . . .	1937—1946	34	—	—
2.	Administration . . . . .	1946	1	—	—
3.	Attache . . . . .	1939	1	—	—
4.	Baluchistan and Persian Gulf . . . . .	1946	2	—	—
5.	Cash . . . . .	1938—1944	7	—	—
6.	Central Asian . . . . .	1944—1946	13	—	—
7.	Central Cypher . . . . .	1937—1939	1	—	—
8.	Coordination and Conference . . . . .	1946	8	—	—
9.	Earthquake . . . . .	1937	1	—	—
10.	Establishment . . . . .	1937—1946	25	—	—
11.	External . . . . .	1937—1946	95	—	—
12.	External Publicity* . . . . .	1943—1946	7	—	—
13.	Far East and America . . . . .	1946	9	—	—
14.	Far Eastern . . . . .	1944—1946	14	—	—
15.	Foreign Office . . . . .	1937—1946	15	—	—
16.	Frontier . . . . .	1937—1945	112	—	—
17.	General . . . . .	1937—1946	68	—	—
18.	Hospitality and Funds . . . . .	1944—1946	1	—	—
19.	Honours . . . . .	1937—1939	2	—	—
20.	Middle East . . . . .	1944—1946	9	—	—
21.	Near East . . . . .	1937—1944	65	—	—
22.	North-East Frontier . . . . .	1941—1946	9	—	—
23.	North-West Frontier and Afganistan . . . . .	1946	5	—	—
24.	Passport . . . . .	1946	2	—	—
25.	Post-War Reconstruction . . . . .	1944—1946	9	—	—
26.	Protocol . . . . .	1946	2	—	—
27.	Purchase II . . . . .	1942—1946	1	—	—
28.	Secret War . . . . .	1939—1946	78	—	—
29.	Special . . . . .	1945	1	—	—
30.	Stores . . . . .	1937—1940	1	—	—
31.	Toshakhana . . . . .	1937—1946	2	—	—
32.	War Propaganda . . . . .	1941	2	—	—

\*Besides being dealt in External Affairs Department, the work of External Publicity was also being looked by Department/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from 1943—1948 and the bulk shown here mostly belong to that Department.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)

**D. DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND  
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS  
1947-1949**

**(a) Commonwealth Relations Wing**

*Name of the Branch*

1. Emigration . . . . .	1947—1949	2	—
2. Evacuation . . . . .	1949	1	—
3. Evacuees' Repatriation . . . . .	1947—1948	1	—
4. Haj . . . . .	1947—1948	3	—
5. Overseas I . . . . .	1947—1949	8	—
6. Overseas II . . . . .	1947—1949	11	—
7. Overseas III . . . . .	1947—1949	4	—
8. Overseas IV . . . . .	1947—1949	4	—
9. Overseas V . . . . .	1947—1949	2	—
10. Pakistan . . . . .	1947—1948	11	—
11. Pakistan I . . . . .	1948	5	—
12. Partition . . . . .	1947—1948	3	—
13. Political Evacuation . . . . .	1948—1949	1	—

**(b) External Affairs Wing**

*Name of the Branch*

1. Accounts . . . . .	1947—1948	2	—
2. Administration . . . . .	1947—1948	3	—
3. Arab World and Turkey . . . . .	1947—1949	8	—
4. Baluchistan and Persian Gulf . . . . .	1947	1	—
5. Burma and Ceylon-I . . . . .	1947—1949	3	—
6. Central Asia . . . . .	1947—1949	8	—
7. Ceylon and Abducted Persons . . . . .	1948	1	—
8. Communication and Security . . . . .	1947—1949	1	—
9. Coordination and Conference . . . . .	1947	1	—
10. Consular . . . . .	1947—1948	1	—
11. Economic Affairs . . . . .	1947—1948	1	—
12. Establishment . . . . .	1947—1948	1	—
13. Establishment I . . . . .	1947—1948	1	—
14. Establishment II . . . . .	1947—1948	1	—
15. Establishment III . . . . .	1947—1949	1	—
16. Europe . . . . .	1947—1949	7	—
17. External . . . . .	1947—1948	7	—
18. External Publicity . . . . .	1947—1948	2	—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
19.	Far East and America	1947—1949	30	—
20.	Foreign Service Personnel	1947—1948	6	—
21.	General	1947—1948	6	—
22.	Iran and Afghanistan	1947—1948	9	—
23.	Middle East	1947—1949	1	—
24.	North-East Frontier	1947—1949	13	—
25.	North-West Frontier and Afghanistan	1947	1	—
26.	Passport	1947	1	—
27.	Passport and Visa I	1947—1948	3	—
28.	Passport and Visa II	1947—1948	1	—
29.	Protocol	1947—1948	4	—
30.	Purchase II	1947—1949	1	—
31.	Research and Intelligence	1947—1949	15	—
32.	United Kingdom	1948	1	—
33.	United Nations I	1947—1949	4	—
34.	United Nations II	1947—1949	2	—

**E. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
1949-1960**

*Name of the Branch*

1.	Abducted Persons	1955	1	—
2.	Accounts	1949—1954	5	—
3.	Administration I	1949—1954	5	—
4.	Administration II	1949—1954	2	—
5.	Administration III	1949—1954	2	—
6.	Africa	1949	1	—
7.	Africa I	1949—1954	7	—
8.	Africa II	1949—1957	6	—
9.	Air Flights	1955—1956	1	—
10.	America	1949—1955	8	—
11.	Arab World and Turkey I	1949	4	—
12.	Arab World and Turkey II	1949	2	—
13.	Arab World and Turkey (Haj)	1950	1	—
14.	Arab World and Turkey	1950—1955	9	—
15.	Audit	1954	1	—
16.	Bengal	1952—1954	3	—
17.	Bengal and Account	1954	1	—
18.	Burma and Ceylon I	1949	2	—
19.	Burma and Ceylon II	1949	1	—
20.	Burma I	1949—1950	2	—



1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
21.	Burma II . . . . .	1949—1950	1	—
22.	Burma and Ceylon . . . . .	1951—1955	1	—
23.	Cash . . . . .	1949	1	—
24.	Central Passport Organisation . . . . .	1954	1	—
25.	Ceylon and Abducted Persons . . . . .	1949—1959	3	—
26.	China, Japan and Korea . . . . .	1949—1950	7	—
27.	China, Japan and Korea I . . . . .	1951—1954	2	—
28.	Communication and Security . . . . .	1951—1953	1	—
29.	Consular . . . . .	1949—1955	1	—
30.	Consular I . . . . .	1957	1	—
31.	Consular (W.I) . . . . .	1953—1954	1	—
32.	Consular II (W. II) . . . . .	1953—1954	1	—
33.	Central Publicity . . . . .	1954—1956	1	—
34.	East Asia . . . . .	1960	1	—
35.	Economic Affairs . . . . .	1949—1950	8	—
36.	Emigration . . . . .	1951—1955	4	—
37.	Establishment I . . . . .	1949—1955	7	—
38.	Establishment II . . . . .	1949—1954	5	—
39.	Establishment III . . . . .	1950—1957	4	—
40.	Establishment IV . . . . .	1949—1953	1	—
41.	Europe I . . . . .	1949—1954	7	—
42.	Europe II . . . . .	1949—1954	8	—
43.	Europe . . . . .	1949—1957	1	—
44.	External (Manuscript) . . . . .	1953—1954	1	—
45.	External Publicity (Administration) . . . . .	1952—1954	1	—
46.	External Publicity (Publicity) . . . . .	1949—1950	2	—
47.	External Services . . . . .	1949—1954	3	—
48.	Far East and America . . . . .	1955	1	—
49.	Finance General . . . . .	1954—1955	1	—
50.	Foreign Service Instructions . . . . .	1951—1952	1	—
51.	Foreign Service Personnel . . . . .	1949—1954	10	—
52.	General . . . . .	1949—1954	10	—
53.	Goa and Pondicherry . . . . .	1954—1955	1	—
54.	Hospitality and Funds . . . . .	1955—1957	1	—
55.	Indo-China . . . . .	1955—1956	1	—
56.	Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand . . . . .	1949—1951	7	—
57.	Indian Foreign Service . . . . .	1955—1956	1	—
58.	Iran and Afganistan . . . . .	1949—1956	9	—
59.	Kashmir . . . . .	1951—1956	3	—
60.	Malaya . . . . .	1949—1951	1	—

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
61.	North-East Frontier (N)	. . . . . 1952—1956		8	—
62.	Pakistan I	. . . . . 1949—1957		5	—
63.	Pakistan II	. . . . . 1949—1959		6	—
64.	Pakistan III	. . . . . 1949—1954		9	—
65.	Pakistan (Agreements)	. . . . . 1949		1	—
66.	Passport and Visa I	. . . . . 1949—1954		4	—
67.	Passport and Visa II	. . . . . 1949—1954		2	—
68.	Protocol	. . . . . 1949		3	—
69.	Protocol II	. . . . . 1949—1955		6	—
70.	Protocol III	. . . . . 1955—1957		1	—
71.	Purchase II	. . . . . 1949—1955		1	—
72.	Research and Intelligence	. . . . . 1949		9	—
73.	Siam, Indo-China and Malaya	. . . . . 1949		1	—
74.	South-East Asia	. . . . . 1953—1954		1	—
75.	Transport	. . . . . 1955—1960		2	—
76.	United Kingdom	. . . . . 1949—1957		5	—
77.	United Nations I	. . . . . 1950-1954		13	—
78.	United Nations II	. . . . . 1949—1955		5	—
79.	West Asia and North Africa	. . . . . 1955—1957		2	—

#### F. INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT 1941-1944

##### *Name of the Branch*

1.	Haj and General	. . . . . 1942—1943		1	—
2.	Overseas*	. . . . . 1941—1943		12	—

#### G. COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT 1944-1946

##### *Name of the Branch*

1.	Emigration	. . . . . 1944—1945		1	—
2.	Evacuees Repatriation	. . . . . 1946		3	—
3.	Evacuation I	. . . . . 1944—1946		3	—
4.	Evacuation II	. . . . . 1945		1	—
5.	Haj	. . . . . 1944—1946		2	—
6.	Political Evacuation**	. . . . . 1944—1946		3	—

\*Besides, few records of Evacuation I and Evacuation II Sections (1942-1944) of the Indian Overseas Department are also available and these are retained and indexed alongwith the records of Overseas Section.

\*\*Political Evacuation Branch was originally created in Home Department in 1941 and it continued in that Department till 1943, when it was transferred to Indians Overseas Department (re-named as Commonwealth Relations Department with effect from 30 March, 1944). Records of Political Evacuation Branch (1941—1943), though created in Home Department, are kept with records of the Commonwealth Relations Department.

1	2	3	4	5
			(i)	(ii)
7. Overseas I	. . . . .	1944—1945	9	—
8. Overseas II	. . . . .	1945—1946	8	—

#### H. (a) POLITICAL DEPARTMENT 1937-1947

##### *Name of the Branch*

1. Accounts	. . . . .	1938—1946	5	—
2. Crown Office	. . . . .	1937—1946	5	—
3. Establishment	. . . . .	1937—1946	4	—
4. Federation	. . . . .	1939—1944	36	—
5. Federation I	. . . . .	1937—1938	7	—
6. Federation II	. . . . .	1937—1938	15	—
7. General	. . . . .	1937—1946	15	—
8. Internal 'A'	. . . . .	1937—1946	29	—
9. Internal 'B'	. . . . .	1937—1946	36	—
10. Internal 'C'	. . . . .	1944—1946	4	—
11. Internal 'D'	. . . . .	1945—1946	1	—
12. Internal 'E'	. . . . .	1946	5	—
13. Political	. . . . .	1937—1946	68	—
14. Reforms	. . . . .	1946—1947	4	—
15. Special Representatives I	. . . . .	1937	1	—
16. Special Representatives II	. . . . .	1937	1	—
17. War	. . . . .	1939—1945	21	—

#### (b) RESIDENCIES/POLITICAL AGENCIES

##### 1 Central India State Agencies/Residencies

###### i. Baghelkhand Political Agency

Accounts Branch	. . . . .	1924—1925	1	—
Boundry	. . . . .	1834—1931	11	—
'A' Branch	. . . . .	1931—1932	8	—
'C' Branch	. . . . .	1931—1932	2	—
Census	. . . . .	1901—1930	1	—
English Files	. . . . .	1829—1930	248	—
Excise	. . . . .	1916—1924	4	—
Famine	. . . . .	1895—1907	5	—
Judicial Branch	. . . . .	1924—1925	1	—
Rewa Vernacular	. . . . .	1816—1899	3	—
Vernacular Files	. . . . .	1805—1916	122	—
Vernacular Volumes	. . . . .	—	—	1462

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<b>ii. Bhopal Political Agency</b>				
	Accounts and Finance	. 1931—1947	31	—
	Boundary Settlement	. 1802—1904	121	—
	Criminal and Civil Suits	. 1921—1947	3	—
	Excise Branch	. . . 1940—1947	3	—
	Gazettes	. . . 1944—1946	2	—
	General Branch	. . . 1830—1930	253	—
	General-D	. . . 1930—1938	8	—
	Judicial	. . . 1931—1947	19	—
	Makrai	. . . 1860—1933	8	—
	Miscellaneous Volumes	. —	—	149
	Pay Bills	. . . 1930—1947	2	—
	Political-A	. . . 1931—1947	35	—
	Vernacular Files	. . . 1819—1922	117	—
	War	. . . 1914—1947	14	—
<b>iii. Bhopawar Political Agency</b>				
	Alirajpur and Ratlam	. 1843—1970	1	—
	Amghera	. . . 1857—1921	1	—
	Bagode	. . . 1864—1894	1	—
	Barwani	. . . 1862—1908	3	—
	Bhopawar Political Agency	. 1907—1924	28	—
	Boundary	. . . 1862—1906	23	—
	Dhar (Claims, General and Boundary disputes)	. . . 1841—1908	13	—
	English and Vernacular Files	1869—1903	2	—
	English and Vernacular-Dhar and Bhakhatgarh	1864—1926	1	—
	Famine	. . . 1895-1909	9	—
	Forest	. . . 1903-1910	1	—
	Guaranteed <i>Bhumias</i>	. . . 1832—1907	2	—
	Jhabua	. . . 1862—1907	3	—
	Jobat	. . . 1865—1906	1	—
	Judicial	. . . 1866—1907		
	Manpur	. . . 1841—1932	5	—
	Miscellaneous States	. . . 1860—1906	3	—
	Office	. . . 1841—1907	6	—
	Ratanmal (Ratlam)	. . . 1877—1899	1	—
	Southern States	. . . 1893—1934	16	—
	Superintendent, Minor Estates	. . . 1902—1921	9	—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	Vernacular Files . . . .	1801—1915	83	—
	Vernacular Town Records— Manpur	1881—1914	1	—
<b>iv. Bundelkhand Agency</b>				
	Accounts and Finance . . . .	1914—1947	52	—
	Boundary Files (English) . . . .	1829—1911	21	—
	Census . . . . .	1920—1941	3	—
	Ceremonial Registers . . . .	1898—1935	—	3
	Correspondence Volumes . . . .	1804—1866	—	62
	English Files . . . . .	1805—1914	189	—
	Excise . . . . .	1915—1947	14	—
	Famine . . . . .	1904—1947	74	—
	Judicial . . . . .	1864—1943	8	—
	Judicial-B . . . . .	1914—1947	13	—
	Judicial Session Cases . . . .	1939—1943	4	—
	Petition Registers . . . . .	1924—1925	—	2
	Political-A . . . . .	1914—1947	44	—
	Political -D . . . . .	1914—1947	30	—
	Priority . . . . .	1946—1948	1	—
	Rationing . . . . .	1941—1946	2	—
	Register-Miscellaneous Documents . . . . .	1907—1944	—	2
	Retrocession and Winding Branch . . . . .	1947	1	—
	Sub-Jail, Nowgong . . . . .	1901—1947	1	—
	Surgeon Branch . . . . .	1898—1947	23	—
	Vernacular Files . . . . . (Boundary Disputes) . . . . .	1805—1915	224	—
	Vernacular Miscellaneous Files . . . . .	1805—1872	2	—
	War . . . . .	1940—1947	5	—
<b>v. Central India Agency</b>				
	Abkari Office Files . . . . .	1892—1947	1	—
	Administration Reports [Afghan, <i>Wylaitis</i> (Foreigners)— Antecedents] . . . . .	1863—1892	1	—
	Area, Population and Ethnology . . . . .	1856—1903	1	—
	Arms and Amunitions . . . . .	1841—1903	1	—
	Army . . . . .	1846—1902	4	—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	Baghelkhund	. . . 1850—1905	17	—
	Baghelkhund			
	Bagli	. . . 1866—1908	4	—
	Bagli (Vernacular)	. . . 1846—1905	3	—
	Boundary	. . . 1896—1900	1	—
	Rewa (Vernacular)	. . . 1812—1907	7	—
	Vernacular	. . . 1825—1909	4	—
	Banda	. . . 1858-1900	2	—
	Bhopal			
	Bhopal Agency	. . . 1854—1905	18	—
	Boundary	. . . 1865—1895	10	—
	Vernacular	. . . 1818—1908	10	—
	Bhopawar			
	Bhopawar Agency	. . . 1857—1904	18	—
	Vernacular	. . . 1819—1902	9	—
	Boundary			
	Miscellaneous Records	. . . 1874—1916	1	—
	Settlement Office	. . . 1930	2	—
	Vernacular Files	. . . 1822—1906	8	—
	Bullock Train	. . . 1858—1895	1	—
	Bundelkhand	. . . 1840—1905	32	—
	Bundelkhand			
	Boundary	. . . 1861—1921	14	—
	Vernacular	. . . 1804—1902	16	—
	Calcutta Files	. . . 1906—1916	15	—
	Cantonment Morar (Mhow, Mehidpore)	. . . 1843—1903	12	—
	Census	. . . 1910—1941	25	—
	Cereemonials	. . . 1871—1922	1	—
	Cesses and Cholera	. . . 1864—1911	1	—
	Chief Medical Officer	. . . 1922—1947	14	—
	Church	. . . 1860—1901	1	—
	Civil Buildings	. . . 1868—1937	16	—
	Civil Claims, Club, Societies and Commissariat	. . . 1860—1883	1	—
	Coins-Mints	. . . 1858—1902	3	—
	Communication	. . . 1862—1947	21	—
	Confidential	. . . 1881—1931	2	—

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
<b>Confidential</b>					
	'A' Files . . . . .	1933—1940		2	—
	'C' Files . . . . .	1924—1938		3	—
	'Q' Files . . . . .	1937—1947		11	—
	Convicts and Correspondence . . . . .	1858—1909		1	—
	Coronation Darbar . . . . .	1911		1	—
<b>Dewas</b>					
	Dewas Junior Branch . . . . .	1858—1910		8	—
	Dewas Senior Branch . . . . .	1857—1910		11	—
	Dewas Senior and Junior Branch . . . . .	1858—1904		2	—
	Vernacular . . . . .	1843—1903		5	—
	<i>Tankadar</i> Vernacular . . . . .	1857—1898		1	—
	Diary Registers, Cash Book etc. . . . .	—		—	8
	Education . . . . .	1860—1903		3	—
	Educational . . . . .	1917—1924		2	—
	Establishment . . . . .	1887—1933		5	—
	Examination . . . . .	1869—1880		1	—
	Excise Branch Supplement . . . . .	1913—1920		1	—
	Exhibitions, Extradition and Tours . . . . .	1866—1903		1	—
<b>Extracts from Records</b>					
	Typed . . . . .	1806—1869		18	—
	Printed . . . . .	1806—1909		11	—
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1937—1938		1	—
	Famine . . . . .	1897—1934		16	—
	Federal . . . . .	1944—1947		8	—
	Finance 'C' . . . . .	1876—1947		135	—
	Finance and Revenue Registers . . . . .	1870—1947		—	27
	Gazette . . . . .	1945—1946		1	—
	General . . . . .	1903—1947		12	—
<b>General Branch</b>					
	Books, Reports etc. . . . .	1871—1912		1	—
	Budget . . . . .	1868—1945		1	—
	Delhi Darbar . . . . .	1859—1902		3	—
	Famine . . . . .	1861—1899		1	—
	Plague . . . . .	1896—1903		7	—
	Goonas . . . . .	1858—1903		3	—
	Grains . . . . .	1860—1891		2	—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	Gwalior Residency	1845—1902	15	—
	House, Income-tax, Accommodation, Horse- Breeding, Intestate Property	1864—1893	1	—
	Indian Red Cross Society Indore	1940—1946	2	—
	Boundary	1865—1913	7	—
	Darbar	1855—1904	12	—
	Residency	1887—1942	18	—
	Treasury Office	1890—1947	4	—
	Vernacular	1824—1904	13	—
	Receipts	1833—1882	280	—
	Issues	1818—1878	98	—
	Jail, Jhansi and Estates	1852—1902	1	—
	Judicial Branch	1904—1947	49	—
	Judicial Branch 'A' Files	1923	1	—
	General Records	1858—1899	1	—
	Miscellaneous Papers	1944—1945	1	—
	Judicial Officer Incharge Excise-Mhow	1944—1947	1	—
	Judicial Officer Mhow Cantt	1922—1947	1	—
	Neemuch Cantt	1890—1942	2	—
	Registers	1903—1947	—	30
	Leave and Appointment	1865—1907	2	—
	Leave, Manufactures, Maps, Meterological Registers and Miscellaneous	1861—1914	1	—
	Local Corps	1854—1904	14	—
	Malwa	1857—1914	16	—
	Malwa Bhil Corps	1921—1947	1	—
	Opium Agency	1928—1937	3	—
	Vernacular	1817—1904	10	—
	Medical	1856—1905	3	—
	Memoranda Special Excise Office Central India	1905	2	—
	Miscellaneous Letters	1806—1856	10	—



1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
	<b>Miscellaneous Registers</b>	.	.	—	15
	<i>Moghias</i> and Mutiny	.	.	1857—1889	—
	National War Front	.	.	1943—1945	—
	<b>Office of the Inspector</b>				
	General of Police (Jails)	.	.	1916—1943	—
	<b>Office of Regional Commissioner</b>				
	Bhopal Group	.	.	1944—1947	—
	Opium Convention	.	.	1921—1922	—
	Opium Excise Office	.	.	1916—1938	—
	Pay and Travelling Allowances	.	.	1861—1899	—
	Pension and Gratuities	.	.	1892—1900	—
	Persian Office Files	.	.	1895—1898	—
	Police	.	.	1904—1947	—
	Political 'A'	.	.	1902—1947	—
	Post Office	.	.	1856—1903	—
	<b>Precedence, Products, Returns,</b>				
	Royal Families	.	.	1864—1903	—
	Press Files	.	.	1907—1927	—
	Prince of Wales' visit	.	.	1921—1922	—
	Public Works Branch	.	.	1935—1941	—
	<b>Public Works Department</b>				
	Accounts General Branch	.	.	1887—1935	—
	General Records	.	.	1865—1903	—
	Irrigation Branch	.	.	1903—1947	—
	Military Branch	.	.	1885—1937	—
	Miscellaneous Branch	.	.	1886—1945	—
	Protective Irrigation	.	.	1901—1911	—
	Railway Branch	.	.	1869—1947	—
	Railways	.	.	1858—1905	—
	Salt	.	.	1861—1903	—
	<b>Salutes, Stamps, Succession</b>				
	and <i>Nazarana</i>	.	.	1855—1905	—
	Session Trial	.	.	1857—1914	—
	<b>Shooting Records and Political</b>				
	Assistants	.	.	1867—1922	—
	Stationery and Succession	.	.	1855—1904	—
	Superintendent of Gazetteer	.	.	1901—1913	—
	Survey	.	.	1859—1902	—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<i>Tankedar</i>				
	Vernacular Files . . . . .	1840—1908	7	—
	Vernacular Miscellaneous Files	1832—1902	1	—
	Telegraph . . . . .	1858—1898	1	—
	Tents . . . . .	1863—1902	1	—
	Tours and Visits . . . . .	1855—1880	1	—
	Transit Duties . . . . .	1851—1904	5	—
	Treasury and Treaty Payments . . . . .	1859—1941	1	—
	Treaties (Aitchison) . . . . .	1863—1904	1	—
	Trials (Criminal) . . . . .	1857—1891	2	—
	Vernacular Files . . . . .	1815—1947	43	—
	Vernacular Files 'A' . . . . .	1821—1947	28	—
	Viceroy's visit to Indore . . . . .	1922	1	—
	War Branch . . . . .	1868—1947	31	—
	Weeding of Records . . . . .	1947	1	—
<b>vi. Gwalior Residency (Part I—V)</b>				
	Agra Barkhera . . . . .	1899—1910	8	—
	Army . . . . .	1865—1887	8	—
	Benaras State . . . . .	1852—1935	7	—
	Political Agent for the State of			
	Benaras . . . . .	1889—1945	1	—
	Boundary . . . . .	1857—1908	46	—
	Chiefs . . . . .	1848—1906	8	—
	Civil Claims, Complaints,			
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1876—1910	5	—
	Complaint-Civil Chiefs . . . . .	1876—1907	8	—
	Confidential . . . . .	1913—1947	6	—
	Council of Gwalior Residency			
	(Proceedings) . . . . .	1891—1899	1	—
	Customs (Cantonments) . . . . .	1865—1906	1	—
	Dharnaoda <i>Thakurat</i> . . . . .	1861—1907	1	—
	Ecclesiastical . . . . .	1886—1916	1	—
	Exchange . . . . .	1835—1904	5	—
	Excise . . . . .	1864—1907	1	—
	Ferries . . . . .	1882—1907	1	—
	Garha and Paron State . . . . .	1897—1905	1	—
	Goonna Agency . . . . .	1882—1896	1	—
	Goonna Agency			
	Boundary Vernacular . . . . .	1842—1903	7	—

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
	Vernacular . . . . .	1823—1886	1	—	—
	Vernacular (States) . . . . .	1860—1898	2	—	—
	Gwalior Residency . . . . .	1905—1938	94	—	—
	<b>Gwalior Residency</b>				
	‘A’ Branch . . . . .	1933—1947	23	—	—
	‘B’ Branch . . . . .	1934—1947	6	—	—
	‘C’ Branch . . . . .	1928—1947	5	—	—
	Gwalior State . . . . .	1859—1909	2	—	—
	<b>Issue and Receipt Registers</b>				
	(including copies of letters sent and received) . . . . .				
		—	—	—	403
	Jurisdiction . . . . .	1887—1907	1	—	—
	Loans . . . . .	1904	1	—	—
	Mint . . . . .	1860—1898	1	—	—
	Khaniadhana . . . . .	1855—1907	1	—	—
	Military Pension Branch . . . . .	1947	1	—	—
	<i>Muafidars</i> . . . . .	1861—1909	3	—	—
	Orders . . . . .	1864—1914	1	—	—
	Pension (Police) . . . . .	1867—1908	1	—	—
	Post Office . . . . .	1866—1904	1	—	—
	Public Works Department-Road	1860—1907	3	—	—
	Raghogarh . . . . .	1833—1907	1	—	—
	Railway Branch . . . . .	1859—1910	8	—	—
	Rampur Agency . . . . .	1869—1935	6	—	—
	<b>Rampur Agency</b>				
	Political Agent or the State of Rampur . . . . .				
		1921—1947	1	—	—
	Rampur and Benaras ‘C’ Branch	1937—1938	1	—	—
	Salt . . . . .	1876—1903	1	—	—
	Salute- <i>Sirdar</i> (Chief)—Telegraph	1844—1935	1	—	—
	Succession . . . . .	1872—1908	1	—	—
	<i>Tankedars</i> . . . . .	1853—1904	5	—	—
	Textile Branch . . . . .	1946	1	—	—
	<i>Thakurs</i> * . . . . .	1823—1907	5	—	—
	Tribute . . . . .	1861—1907	1	—	—

\*The minor states of Rajput Thakurs, viz. Paron, Bhadura, Sirsi, Raghurgarh, Garha and Dharnaoda which were under the control of Officer Commanding Central India Horse at Guna for facilitating the march of troops along the Bombay and Agra Road, were placed under the control of Gwalior Resident in 1896.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<b>Uttar Pradesh Secretariat</b>				
	(Benaras) . . . . .	1911—1934	1	—
<b>Uttar Pradesh Secretariat</b>				
	(Rampur) . . . . .	1890—1907	1	—
	Vernacular . . . . .	1802—1907	43	—
<b>Vernacular</b>				
	Boundary . . . . .	1819—1907	10	—
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1781—1907	1	—
	War Branch . . . . .	1942—1947	9	—
<b>vii. Malwa Agency</b>				
	Captain Rose's letters . . . . .	1835—1838	—	1
	Correspondence Registers . . . . .	1870—1881	—	14
	Malwa Political Agency . . . . .	1860—1924	74	—
<b>Malwa Political Agency—</b>				
	Boundary (English) . . . . .	1862—1904	40	—
	Judicial . . . . .	1932—1947	20	—
	Criminal Branch . . . . .	1912—1923	1	—
	Vernacular File-A . . . . .	1822—1859	10	—
	Vernacular File-B . . . . .	1815—1922	86	—
	War Branch . . . . .	1939—1947	15	—
<b>Registers</b>				
	Issues . . . . .	1874—1904	—	13
	Receipts . . . . .	1866—1886	—	15
	Southern Central India . . . . .	1925—1931	14	—
<b>Southern Central India</b>				
<b>State and Malwa Agency</b>				
	Court Cases C' Branch . . . . .	1932—1947	63	—
	Political . . . . .	1932—1947	58	—
<b>2. Eastern States Agencies</b>				
<b>i. Chattisgarh States Agency-Branches</b>				
	A . . . . .	1944—1947	1	—
	B, D, E, F and G . . . . .	1937—1947	1	—
	L . . . . .	1901—1947	5	—
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1902—1918	1	—
<b>ii. Eastern States Agency-Branches</b>				
	A . . . . .	1936—1947	2	—
	B . . . . .	1933—1947	1	—
	C . . . . .	1940—1946	1	—

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
	D	. . . . . 1936—1946		1	—
	E	. . . . . 1937—1947		3	—
	F	. . . . . 1936—1947		1	—
	G	. . . . . 1936—1947		1	—
	H	. . . . . 1938—1946		1	—
	I	. . . . . 1937—1947		1	—
	J	. . . . . 1936—1947		1	—
	L	. . . . . 1942—1947		1	—
	M	. . . . . 1933—1947		3	—
	N	. . . . . 1940—1947		1	—
	P	. . . . . 1936—1947		1	—
	R	. . . . . 1937—1947		4	—
	S	. . . . . 1933—1947		2	—
	T	. . . . . 1935—1947		1	—
	War	. . . . . 1940—1946		6	—
	V and Z	. . . . . 1941—1946		1	—
	<b>iii Orissa States Agency</b>	. . . . . 1917—1947		18	—
<b>3. Hyderabad Residency</b>					
	Accounts	. . . . . 1899—1947		5	—
	Confidential	. . . . . 1838—1947		1	—
	Establishment Registers	. . . . . 1915—1947		1	—
	Judicial	. . . . . 1916—1947		4	—
	Miscellaneous Correspondence	. . . . . 1807—1873		4	—
	Miscellaneous Files	. . . . . 1891—1938		1	—
	Political	. . . . . 1831—1947		19	—
	Political (War Section)	. . . . . 1942—1947		3	—
	Public Works Department (State Councillor)	. . . . . 1902—1947		1	—
	Registers	. . . . . 1928—1947		1	—
	Registration of Foreigners	. . . . . 1892—1942		20	—
	Treasury	. . . . . 1915—1947		8	—
	<b>4. Kalat Political Agency</b>	. . . . . 1861—1873		3	—
	<b>5. Kashmir Residency</b>	. . . . . 1891—1947		13	—
	Accounts Registers	. . . . . 1936—1944		—	53
<b>6. Kolhapur Residency and the Deccan States Agency</b>					
	A' Branch	. . . . . 1934—1947		3	—
	Confidential Branch	. . . . . 1940—1945		1	—
	Miscellaneous	. . . . . 1947		1	—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<b>7. Madras States Agency/Residency</b>				
<b>i. Madras States Agency/Residency</b>				
	1913—1947		174	21
Political Proceedings . . . . .	1857—1917		—	156
Registers . . . . .	1817—1851		—	8
<b>ii. Travancore and Cochin Agency</b>				
	1759—1922		7	—
Cochin Registers . . . . .	—		1	90
Travancore and Cochin . . . . .	—		—	5
<b>8. Mysore Residency</b>				
Bangalore (Lapse of Paramourcy) 1947			1	—
Coorg . . . . .	1885—1939		1	—
Criminal Appeals . . . . .	1943—1947		1	—
Federation Branch . . . . .	1928—1938		2	—
Fort St. George Diary,	1690—1841		—	58
<b>Consultation Books and Indexes</b>				
Mysore Residency . . . . .	1881—1938		167	—
<b>Mysore Residency—</b>				
Bangalore-Banganapalle . . . . .	1939—1947		4	—
Sandur (B.S.)				
Bangalore-Banganapalle . . . . .	1939—1947		7	—
Sandur (C.B.S.) . . . . .				
Bangalore-War Branch . . . . .	1939—1947		22	—
Bangalore-War Branch . . . . .	1882—1947		10	—
(Confidential)				
'D' Files . . . . .	1938—1939		1	—
D.F. Files . . . . .	1940—1947		12	—
'R' Files . . . . .	1938—1939		4	—
R.F. Files . . . . .	1939—1947		24	—
Resident's Court . . . . .	1923—1947		1	—
Retrocession . . . . .	1932—1946		15	—
Transfer of Records . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
<b>9. Nepal Residency</b>				
General Files . . . . .	1872—1922		41	—
Registers . . . . .	1837—1869		—	24
<b>10. Punjab States Agency/Residencies</b>				
<b>i. Punjab Hill States Agency</b>				
	1815—1847		98	—
Miscellaneous Files . . . . .	1936—1944		6	—
Settlement Reports . . . . .	1910—1931		1	—

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			(i)	(ii)
<b>ii. Punjab States Agency/Residency</b>				
Agriculture . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
Air . . . . .	1946		1	—
Appointments, Arms, Banks,				
Books, Boundary Dispute . . . . .	1946—1947		2	—
Budget . . . . .	1946		1	—
Census (1946), Chamber of Princes (1946), Chiefs (1946— 1947), Claims (1946), Confer- ence (1946) . . . . .			2	—
Confidential . . . . .	1858—1947		2	—
Confidential Miscellaneous . . . . .	1922—1941		1	—
Control . . . . .	1943—1947		8	—
Deputation, Education,				
Electricity . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
Excise . . . . .	1946—1947		2	—
Extradition . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
Fairs (1946), Forests (1946— 1947), Finance (1943—1947) . . . . .		—	5	—
Finance Budget Estimate and				
Expenditure . . . . .	1936—1944		1	—
General Branch . . . . .	1921—1947		70	—
Industries . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
Interviews (1947), Irrigation (1946-1947), Labour (1946-1947) . . . . .		—	1	—
Judicial . . . . .	1844—1846		20	—
Lands . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
Law . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
Maps, Medical, Memorials . . . . .	1946		1	—
Mineral, Naturalisation Nomadic Tribes, Ordinance, Passports, Post and Tele- graphs . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
Miscellaneous Files . . . . .	1928—1945		3	—
Nabha State . . . . .	1940—1943		1	—
Nabha State Budget Estimates . . . . .	1936—1947		—	19
Office of the Political Agent-Phul- Kian States and Bahawalpur . . . . .	1846—1946		52	—
Political . . . . .	1928—1946		68	—

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	Recruitment (1946), Reforms (1946—1947), Residency Records (1946), Residency Staff (1946—1947)	—		1	—
	Strary Files . . . . .	1860—1947		2	—
	X-Branch Honour (1946), Internal, Defence Reports and Returns X-Secret Branch Chief 1946—1947			1	—

## 11. Rajputana States Agencies/Residencies

### i. Eastern Rajputana States Agency

Confidential . . . . .	1877—1947	7	—
Eastern Rajputana States Agency . . . . .	1853—1936	27	—
Engineering Branch . . . . .	1937—1947	12	—
Printed Documents . . . . .	1859—1904	1	—
Returns . . . . .	1935—1944	1	—
Settlement Office, Bharatpur . . . . .	1886—1909	1	—

### ii. Haraoti and Tonk Agency

Haraoti and Boundary Dispute . . . . .	1884—1925	1	—
Haraoti, Bundi and Jhalawar . . . . .	1844—1936	1	—
Haraoti and Tonk Agency . . . . .	1830—1933	4	—

### iii. Jaipur Agency/Residency

Accounts Register . . . . .	1913—1933	1	—
Ajmer-Marwar, <i>Alqabanama</i> , Acts, Arms Act, Allowances . . . . .	1868—1925	1	—
Alwar . . . . .	1869—1925	4	—
Alwar-Nimrana . . . . .	1933—1939	2	—
Archaeology . . . . .	1873—1912	1	—
Bhom, Bank, Burial Ground, Ceremonials, Chemical Examination, Customs, Currency . . . . .	1865—1926	1	—
Boundary . . . . .	1869—1923	3	—
Boundary-Vernacular Files			
Ajmer-Jaipur . . . . .	1839—1899	1	—
Ajmer-Kishangarh . . . . .	1874—1907	1	—
Alwar . . . . .	1862—1907	1	—
Alwar-Jaipur . . . . .	1867—1927	2	—



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			(i)	(ii)
	Bharatpur-Jaipur . . .	1840—1925	1	—
	Bikaner-Jaipur			
	Bundi-Jaipur . . .	1841—1936	1	—
	Charity, Ceremonials, Civil Works,			
	Claims, Ecclesiastical Grants,			
	Irrigation . . . .	1851—1925	1	—
	<i>Jagirdars, Jagirs, Kharitas</i> . . . .	1832—1894	1	—
	Jaipur-Karauli . . . .	1869—1929	1	—
	Karauli-Jaipur . . . .	1845—1947	2	—
	Khetri-Jaipur . . . .	1842—1894	1	—
	Kishangarh-Jaipur . . . .	1843—1924	2	—
	Kota-Jaipur . . . .	1838—1906	1	—
	Lawa-Tonk vs. Jaipur . . . .	1859—1927	1	—
	Patiala vs. Jaipur . . . .	1855—1912		
	Marwar, Mewar Vs. Jaipur . . . .	1857—1925	1	—
	Confidential Branch . . . .	1917—1947	6	—
	Decoration, Easement,			
	Ecclesiastical,			
	Europeans, Disturbance . . . .	1871—1923	1	—
	Extradition . . . .	1867—1947	1	—
	History Indian States,			
	<i>Istimrardars</i> , Judicial, Excise . . . .	1866—1932	1	—
	Jagirdars . . . .	1868—1924	4	—
	Jaipur Residency . . . .	1926—1947	62	—
	Khetri . . . .	1868—1947	1	—
	Kishangarh Minority . . . .	1917—1946	7	—
	Land Dispute, Lawa, Mayo			
	College, Miscellaneous . . . .	1840—1927	1	—
	Lawa State . . . .	1868—1925	2	—
	Letters issued to Agent to			
	Governor-General Rajputana			
	and Miscellaneous Corres-			
	pondence Volumes . . . .	1818—1864	—	170
	Military, Miscellaneous, Mayo			
	College, Mines, Medical,			
	Marriage, Motor Cars . . . .	1857—1918	1	—
	Miscellaneous Files . . . .	1841—1946	1	—
	Nimrana . . . .	1807—1937	2	—
	Petition, Prisoners, Political,			
	Photographs . . . .	1890—1926	1	—
	Post and Telegraphs . . . .	1881—1938	1	—

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	<b>Property, Post and Telegraphs, Railway, Sambhar, Sheikhwati and Temple . . . . .</b>	<b>1850—1921</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Property, Precedence, Presents, Petition . . . . .</b>	<b>1843—1924</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Public Works Department . . . . .</b>	<b>1871—1922</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Railways . . . . .</b>	<b>1864—1922</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Returns . . . . .</b>	<b>1836—1947</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Ruling chiefs . . . . .</b>	<b>1870—1932</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Salt, Salary, Salute . . . . .</b>	<b>1869—1925</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Sambhar . . . . .</b>	<b>1870—1946</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Shahpura . . . . .</b>	<b>1828—1922</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Shooting, Sikar, Securities, Settlement, Settlement Revision, Slaughter Houses . . . . .</b>	<b>1871—1923</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Supervisor's Office (Kishangarh State) . . . . .</b>	<b>1939—1941</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Sutee, State Forces, Succession, States . . . . .</b>	<b>1869—1931</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Tonk Jaipur . . . . .</b>	<b>1841—1927</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Tribute, Treaties, Titles, Telegrams, Trees, Temple, Tank, Tika . . . . .</b>	<b>1867—1914</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Vagrants, Residents, Vitalities, Visits, Vital Statistics, Marriage</b>	<b>1865—1928</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>War . . . . .</b>	<b>1915—1920</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Walter Krit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha Weights and Measures . . . . .</b>	<b>1887—1915</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
<b>iv.</b>	<b>Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency</b>				
	<b>Administration (Files) . . . . .</b>	<b>1869—1919</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Assistant Political Superinten- dent Hilly tracts, Mewar . . . . .</b>	<b>1875—1925</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Assistant Resident in Mewar Boundary files-Vernacular . . . . .</b>	<b>1850—1915</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Assistant Resident in Mewar Kherwara Assistancy . . . . .</b>	<b>1842—1901</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Banswara . . . . .</b>	<b>1852—1871</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Boundary (Files) . . . . .</b>	<b>1873—1884</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Boundary-Vernacular (Files)</b>	<b>1846—1920</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>—</b>
	<b>Ceremonial and Visit . . . . .</b>	<b>1876—1916</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>—</b>

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
<b>Circulars and Orders (1911—1925),</b>				
	Customs (1912), Establishment (1917), Extradition (1874—1925)	—	1	—
<b>Collection of copies of <i>Kharitas</i> (Partabgarh) (1838—1881),</b>				
	Kherwara Assistance (1826—1872)	—	2	—
	Confidential 1836—1934		2	—
	Excise and Opium 1901—1928		2	—
	Finance 1870—1902		1	—
	General 1828—1942		2	—
<b>Jagir and Land dispute (1870—1881);</b>				
	Medical (1905), Military (1877—1913), Miscellaneous (1909—1925)	—	1	—
	Judicial 1909—1932		1	—
<b>List of files of Late Mewar Southern Rajputana States Agency Boundary Disputes, (Vernacular files)</b>				
	i. Mewar vs. Tonk 1864—1888		15	—
	ii. Tonk vs. Mewar 1864—1888		12	—
<b>List of Outward Letter Books of Kherwara Superintendency (English)</b>				
	1826—1874		2	—
<b>List of Volumes of Mewar and Southern Rajputana State Agency, Tonk State, Mewar-Tonk Border Dispute Case</b>				
	English (1914—1947)			
	Persian (1871—1894)	—	1	—
	Rajasthani (1844—1877)			
<b>Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency and Kherwara Assistancy-Correspondence Registers</b>				
	1827—1873		—	28
<b>Miscellaneous Letter Books and Indexes (1845—1866); List of Regimental Letter Book (1853—1873); Political Agency (1826—1891)</b>				
		—	1	—

1	2	3	4	(ii)
			(i)	
<b>Miscellaneous Letter Books</b>				
<b>(1842—1871) and List of</b>				
<b>Miscellaneous Outward Letter</b>				
<b>Book (1841—1871)</b> . . . . . — 1 —				
<b>'P' Branch</b> . . . . . 1943—1946 1 —				
<b>Police (1870—1882); Railway</b>				
<b>(1870—1882); and Succession</b>				
<b>and Adoption (1870—1882)</b> . . . . . — 1 —				
<b>Returns</b> . . . . . 1866—1929 1 —				
<b>Royal Commission of Opium</b> . . . . . — 1 —				
<b>v. Rajputana State Agency</b>				
<b>Accountant General's Office</b> . 1881—1929 1 —				
<b>Bikaner Ghagar River</b> . . . . . 1877—1914 1 —				
<b>Boundary Branch</b>				
<b>Ajmer Settlement</b> . . . . . 1836—1919 1 —				
<b>Bikaner-Sirohi</b> . . . . . — 1 —				
<b>General</b> . . . . . 1850—1909 1 —				
<b>Jhalawar-Gwalior</b> . . . . . 1856—1883 1 —				
<b>'P' Files (New)</b> . . . . . 1871—1914 23 —				
<b>'P' Files (Old)</b> . . . . . 1832—1864 3 —				
<b>Shahpura</b> . . . . . 1828—1899 1 —				
<b>Boundary Settlement Office</b>				
<b>Dholpur-Karauli</b> . . . . . 1854—1919 1 —				
<b>Tonk (new maps, vouchers,</b>				
<b>registers, filcs)</b> . . . . . 1881—1938 1 —				
<b>Boundary (Vernacular) Files</b>				
<b>i. Vernacular</b>				
<b>Ajmer Marwar, Bikaner</b> . 1884—1904 1 —				
<b>Karauli State</b> . . . . . 1853—1855 1 —				
<b>Kishangarh State</b> . . . . . 1823—1892 1 —				
<b>Loose Papers regarding</b>				
<b>Kishangarh State</b> . . . . . 1899—1902 1 —				
<b>ii. Vernacular (Boundary)</b> . . . . . — — 278				
<b>Ajmer-Jaipur</b> } . . . . . 1824—1909 1 —				
<b>Ajmer-Kishangarh</b> } . . . . . 1824—1909 1 —				
<b>Ajmer-Marwar</b> } . . . . . 1824—1909 1 —				

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
	Ajmer-Bharatpur Ajmer-Gurgaon Alwar-Nimrana Bikaner-Bahawalpur Bikaner-Sirsa Bikaner-Jaisalmer	} . . . 1851—1871		1	—
	Alwar-Nabha . . . .	. . . 1847—1892		1	—
	Dholpur-Gwalior Dungarpur-Mewar Dungarpur-Ider	} . . . 1860—1903		1	—
	Jaipur-Alwar . . . .	. . . 1846—1872		1	—
	Jaipur-Bharatpur Jaipur-Bundi Jaipur-Bundi and Tonk Jaipur-Marwar Jaipur-Mewar	} . . . 1854—1886		1	—
	Jaipur-Karauli Jaipur-Kishangarh	} . . . 1836—1861		1	—
	Jaipur-Tonk . . . .	. . . 1845—1864		2	—
	Jhalawar-Gwalior . . . .	. . . 1883		1	—
	Jhalawar-Indore, Mewar-Bundi	} . . . 1835—1893		1	—
	Mewar-Dungarpur . . . .	. . . 1810		1	—
	Mewar-Gwalior Mewar-Indore	} . . . 1848—1910		1	—
	Mewar-Ider . . . .	. . . 1881—1910		1	—
	Mewar-Kota . . . .	. . . 1854—1910		1	—
	Mewar-Marwar . . . .	. . . 1872—1889		3	—
	Mewar-Partabgarh Mewar-Sirohi	} . . . 1891—1898		1	—
	Mewar-Tonk . . . .	. . . 1878—1930		1	—
	Partabgarh-Gwalior Rutlam-Banswara, Tonk-Bundi, Tonk-Indore, Shahpur-Mewar, Sirohi-Patanpur-Danta)	} . . . 1854—1908		1	—

## iii. Vernacular (New)

Alwar-Jhalawar . . . .	. . . 1840—1925		1	—
General-Files . . . .	. . . 1837—1930		2	—
Jodhpur-Tonk . . . .	. . . 1827—1927		1	—

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
iv.	Vernacular (Old)				
	Alwar . . . . .	1816—1883	1	—	
	Jaipur . . . . .	1835—1920	1	—	
	Jhini—Sirmathura . . . . .	1850—1855	1	—	
	Marwara . . . . .	1824—1947	1	—	
	Masnad—Nashini . . . . .	—	1	—	
	Mewar . . . . .	1831—1920	3	—	
	Sambhar . . . . .	1835	1	—	
	Sarkari . . . . .	1821—1882	2	—	
	Tonk . . . . .	1836—1890	1	—	
	Chief Commissioner's Office Mount				
	Abu, Ajmer—Merwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1877—1947	1	—	
	Confidential Branch . . . . .	1892—1947	17	—	
	Co-operative Thrift and Saving				
	Security . . . . .	1925—1947	1	—	
	Co-ordinating Officer's Office . . . . .	1942	1	—	
	Court of Vakils . . . . .	1866—1935	1	—	
	Finance Branch . . . . .	1923—1947	15	—	
	Kherwara Superintendency Outward				
	Letter Book . . . . .	1828—1874	—	—	20
	Letter Books . . . . .	—	—	—	37
	Miscellaneous Loose Papers and				
	Spare Copies . . . . .	—	9	—	
	(Memorandum etc.)				
	Office of the Administrative Medical				
	Officer and Civil Surgeons . . . . .	1902—1947	2	—	
	Office of the Director of Civil				
	Supplies . . . . .	1945—1947	4	—	
	Office of the District Magistrate . . . . .	1872—1947	1	—	
	Office of the Superintendent Gazet-				
	teer (Rajputana) . . . . .	1903—1908	3	—	
	Passports . . . . .	1898—1947	2	—	
	Political Branch . . . . .	1855—1947	118	—	
	Political Branch—				
	Alwar . . . . .	1832—1905	4	—	
	Banswara . . . . .	1867—1907	4	—	
	Bharatpur . . . . .	1831—1919	5	—	
	Bikaner . . . . .	1835—1920	6	—	
	Bundi . . . . .	1832—1912	2	—	

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	Contingent Corps . . . . .	1863—1923		1	—
	Darbar . . . . .	1859—1923		6	—
	Dholpur . . . . .	1835—1920		3	—
	Durgapur . . . . .	1831—1909		2	—
	Education . . . . .	1914—1933		1	—
	General . . . . .	1832—1947		24	—
	Jaipur . . . . .	1832—1918		6	—
	Jaisalmer . . . . .	1843—1919		1	—
	Jodhpur—Marwar . . . . .	1832—1918		6	—
	Jhalawar . . . . .	1832—1912		1	—
	Karauli . . . . .	1839—1906		1	—
	Kishangarh . . . . .	1832—1908		1	—
	Kota . . . . .	1838—1927		2	—
	Kushalgarh . . . . .	1891—1923		1	—
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1886—1931		1	—
	Mutiny . . . . .	1857—1869		3	—
	Partapgarh . . . . .	1824—1919		1	—
	Salt . . . . .	1834—1918		4	—
	Shahpura . . . . .	1836—1921		2	—
	Sirohi State and <i>Jagirdars</i> . . . . .	1832—1928		5	—
	Tonk . . . . .	1834—1919		3	—
	Udaipur—Mewar . . . . .	1832—1929		10	—
	Press and Library . . . . .	1865		1	—
	Public Works Department . . . . .	1860—1935		17	—
	Railway . . . . .	1872—1947		16	—
	Rajputana File Registers . . . . .	1836—1881		—	113
	Rajputana Residency Volumes . . . . .	1805—1863		—	281
	Rajputana States Agency . . . . .	1924—1947		15	—
	Rajputana Vernacular Packets . . . . .	—		248	—
	War Branch . . . . .	1906—1947		12	—

vi. **Western Rajputana States Agency/  
Residency**

Issues and Receipt Registers . . . . .	1839—1881	—	105
Miscellaneous Registers and <i>Bahi-Khatas</i> (Vernacular) . . . . .	—	38	—
Confidential . . . . .	1945—1947	1	—
Jodhpur . . . . .	1945—1947	2	—
Western Rajputana States Resi- dency . . . . .	1805—1942	5	—
Boundary . . . . .	1840—1947	10	—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
12.	Sikkim Political Agency . . . . .	1903—1937	7	—
13.	Western India States Agencies/Residencies			
i.	Banaskantha Agency . . . . .	1828—1930	—	243
ii.	Baroda Residency . . . . .	1865—1947	38	—
	Baroda Residency—			
	Baroda—Junagarh Boundary			
	Dispute . . . . .	1908—1945	1	—
	War Air . . . . .	1931—1939	1	—
	War Branch . . . . .	1914—1947	19	—
iii.	Kathiawar Agency			
(a)	Kathiawar Agency			
	Administration Branch . . . . .	1919—1929	—	57
	Appeal Branch . . . . .		—	54
	'D' Branch . . . . .	1933—1940	—	204
	'E' Branch . . . . .	1909—1940	—	90
	Establishment Branch . . . . .	—	—	25
	Famine Branch . . . . .	1912—1926	—	50
	Financial Branch . . . . .	1922—1937	—	22
	General Branch . . . . .	1809—1939	—	1964
	Judicial Branch . . . . .	1913—1922	—	238
	MAF Branch . . . . .	—	—	14
	P. M. Branch . . . . .	1911—1928	—	25
	Papers of Gondal vs. Junagarh . . . . .	—	1	—
	Police Branch . . . . .	1918—1922	—	11
	Political Branch . . . . .	1909—1927	—	235
	Public Works Department			
	Branch . . . . .	1909—1923	—	13
	Railway Branch . . . . .	1909—1930	—	96
	Revenue Branch . . . . .	1909—1933	—	560
	War Branch . . . . .	1920—1944	—	14
(b)	Cutch Political Agency . . . . .	1841—1921	—	104
(c)	Eastern Kathiawar . . . . .	1851—1941	—	3753
(d)	Western Kathiawar . . . . .	—	—	71
iv.	Rewakantha Agency . . . . .	1805—1947	1206	30
v.	Western India States Agency			
	Appeals (Bombay) . . . . .	1914—1924	6	—
	Appeals (India) . . . . .	1915—1916	9	—



1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	<b>Appeals to Secretary of State for</b>			
	India . . . . .	1915—1945	5	—
	<b>Appeals (Vernacular)</b> . . . . .	1865—1947	254	—
	<b>B.A.P. Branch</b> . . . . .	1921—1929	1	—
	<b>Baroda Residency</b> . . . . .	1922—1939	46	—
	<b>C.B. and C.P.A. Branch</b> . . . . .	1942—1947	1	—
	<b>C.M. and C.M.G. Branch</b> . . . . .	1942—1947	1	—
	<b>Central Record Office</b> . . . . .	—	6	—
	<b>Civil Building</b> . . . . .	1925—1947	2	—
	<b>Confidential Branch</b> . . . . .	1917—1947	10	—
	<b>Consolidated Local Fund</b> . . . . .	—	1	—
	<b>Cutch Morvi Dispute—Court of</b>			
	Arbitration . . . . .	1940	6	—
	<b>'D' Branch</b> . . . . .	1933—1947	60	—
	<b>D. M. Branch</b> . . . . .	1947—1950	1	—
	<b>Deputy Regional Food</b> . . . . .	1943—1947	1	—
	<b>Commissioner (Confidential)</b>			
	<b>'E' Branch</b> . . . . .	1927—1947	20	—
	<b>'E' M. and E.P.D. Branch</b> . . . . .	1947—1949	1	—
	<b>Eastern Kathiawar</b>			
	<b>'A' Branch</b> . . . . .	1943—1947	3	—
	<b>'B' Branch</b> . . . . .	1944—1947	3	—
	<b>Confidential Branch</b> . . . . .	1942—1947	1	—
	<b>'J' Branch</b> . . . . .	1926—1944	1	—
	<b>'R' Branch</b> . . . . .	1934—1946	1	—
	<b>Excise</b> . . . . .	1930—1945	5	—
	<b>'F' Branch</b> . . . . .	1928—1947	4	—
	<b>'G' Branch</b> . . . . .	1933—1942	—	10
	<b>General Branch</b> . . . . .	1926—1947	20	—
	<b>Giras Appeals</b> . . . . .	1902—1946	15	—
	<b>Giras Appeals (Bombay)</b> . . . . .	1915—1924	5	—
	<b>Giras Appeals (India)</b> . . . . .	1921—1929	1	—
	<b>Junagarh—Mangrol Dispute</b> . . . . .	—	2	—
	<b>'M' Branch</b> . . . . .	1947	2	—
	<b>Mahikantha Agency—</b>			
	<b>'C. Files</b> . . . . .	1910—1930	2	—
	<b>Genealogical Trees</b> . . . . .	—	2	—
	<b>Security Bonds</b> . . . . .	—	2	—
	<b>Various Branches</b> . . . . .	1902—1940	1	—
	<b>Miscellaneous Files</b> . . . . .	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
<b>Office of the Chief Operator,</b>					
	Rajkot . . . . .	1927—1947		1	—
	Officer on Special Duty . . . . .	1947		1	—
	Palitana Political Cases . . . . .	1886—1890		5	—
	Police Confidential . . . . .	1945—1947		1	—
	Political Branch . . . . .	1923—1929		1	—
	Public Works Department . . . . .	1864—1939		2	—
<b>Superintendent Engineer</b>					
<b>Railway (Babnagar Gondal Junagarh</b>					
	Porbander Railway) . . . . .	1880—1911		37	—
	R.C. Branch . . . . .	1881—1919		3	—
	R.F. Branch . . . . .	1945—1947		1	—
	R. G. Branch . . . . .	1944—1947		4	—
<b>Regional Commissioner, Saurashtra</b>					
	(Accounts Branch) . . . . .	1935—1947		19	—
	Regional Police Headquarters . . . . .	1946—1947		1	—
	Revenue Branch . . . . .	1913—1940		4	—
	Rewakantha Agency . . . . .	1900—1944		16	—
<b>Sabarkantha Agency</b>					
	Confidential Federation . . . . .	1935—1944		1	—
	'J' Branch . . . . .	1935—1943		1	—
	Salt Agreement . . . . .	—		1	—
	Treasury Branch . . . . .	1942—1947		1	—
<b>Western Kathiawar Political Agency</b>					
	'A' Branch . . . . .	1919—1947		4	—
	'B' Branch . . . . .	1944—1947		4	—
	'J' Branch . . . . .	1929—1944		6	—
	'R' Branch . . . . .	1936—1943		7	—
<b>vi. Westran India and Gujarat States</b>					
	Agency . . . . .	1807—1947		—	97
	D.I.G. Police, General Day Books	—		—	99

**I. (a) STATES DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF STATES  
1947—1955**

*Name of the Branch/Section*

1. Accounts . . . . .	1947—1949	5	—
2. Administration . . . . .	1947—1952	6	—

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
3.	Agriculture and Education . . . . .	1951—1953		4	—
4.	Communication . . . . .	1949—1951		4	—
5.	Crown Office . . . . .	1947		1	—
6.	Defence and Security . . . . .	1949—1954		12	—
7.	Economic . . . . .	1949—1954		24	—
8.	Establishment . . . . .	1947—1949		25	—
9.	Federal Financial Integration . . . . .	1949—1953		20	—
10.	General . . . . .	1947—1949		1	—
11.	General Refugee . . . . .	1947—1949		13	—
12.	Hyderabad . . . . .	1948—1954		50	—
13.	Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee	1948—1949		4	—
14.	Internal . . . . .	1950		1	—
15.	Internal 'A' . . . . .	1947—1949		4	—
16.	Internal 'B' . . . . .	1948—1949		4	—
17.	Internal 'C' . . . . .	1947—1949		2	—
18.	Internal 'D' . . . . .	1948—1949		2	—
19.	Internal 'E' . . . . .	1947		4	—
20.	Internal 'J' . . . . .	1949		2	—
21.	Judicial and General . . . . .	1949—1950		21	—
22.	Kashmir . . . . .	1948—1954		64	—
23.	Labour and Agriculture . . . . .	1949—1951		3	—
24.	Political . . . . .	1947—1941		132	—
25.	Political 'A' . . . . .	1951—1954		66	—
26.	Political 'B' . . . . .	1951—1954		65	—
27.	Political Rehabilitation . . . . .	1947		12	—
28.	Political Pensions and Rehabilitation . . . . .	1951—1954		7	—
29.	Rajasthan Camp . . . . .	1952—1953		5	—
30.	Rehabilitation . . . . .	1949—1951		4	—
31.	Services . . . . .	1949—1954		28	—
32.	Special Assistance Enquiry Committee . . . . .	1953		1	—
33.	State Finances . . . . .	1952—1954		2	—
34.	Treasurer . . . . .	1949—1954		7	—
35.	Works and Budget . . . . .	1949—1954		6	—

### I. (b) REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS AND OTHER OFFICES, RECORDS

1. Office of the Regional Commissioner/Regional Commissioner and Adviser/State Counsellor :

- i. Central India States Region (Madhya Bharat Union) . . . . .

1947—1954

44

—

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
ii.	East Punjab States Region (Pepsu Union)	1947—1955	37	—
iii.	Rajputana States Region (Rajasthan Union)	1947—1954	55	—
iv.	Western India and Gujarat States Region (Saurashtra Union)	1948—1954	38	—
2.	Central Treasury, Hyderabad	1948—1954	15	—
3.	Office of the Officer on Special Duty :			
1.	Kashmir	1948—1950	4	—
ii.	Mysore	1948	1	—
<b>J. OTHER GROUPS ;</b>				
<b>I. Papers of Consulate/Legation etc.</b>				
1.	Cape Town Papers	1949—1950	3	—
2.	Goa, Consulate General of India	1937—1950	40	—
3.	Kabul, British Legation	1927—1937	13	—
4.	Lahore, Deputy High Commission (DHC)	1947—1958	8	—
5.	Lisbon, Legation of India	1949—1953	3	—
6.	Shanghai, Consulate General of India	1948—1960	5	—
7.	South Africa Papers	1924—1953	38	—
<b>II. PERSIAN DEPARTMENT RECORDS</b>				
1.	<i>Alqabanamas</i> (in Persian)	1798—1888	—	10
2.	Correspondence :			
(i)	With Fort William*			
(a)	Original Persian Letters Issued	1810—1872	83	—
(b)	Original Persian Letters Received	1775—1802	335	1
(c)	Copies of Persian Letters Issued	1766—1874	—	123
(d)	Copies of Persian Letters Received	1769—1861	—	125
(e)	Copies of Persian Letters issued by Secretary	1804—1846	—	32
(f)	English translation of Persian Letters Issued	1761—1859	12	80

\*It consists of letters written mostly in Persian. Letters in other oriental languages, viz. Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Tamil etc. between the East India Company's officials, viz. Governors, Political Residents, Secretaries to the Persian and Foreign Departments on the one hand and the princely Indian rulers, chiefs, notables, etc. on the other are also available.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
(g)	English translation of Persian Letters Received . . . . .	1763—1832	44	87
(h)	English Abstract of Persian Letters Issued . . . . .	1759—1819	—	5
(i)	English Abstract of Persian Letters Received . . . . .	1759—1853	—	38
(j)	Persian Indexes * ( <i>Fihrist-i-Bahi</i> )	1801—1884	—	27
(ii) With Fort St. George**				
(a)	Copies of Persian Letters Issued to Madras . . . . .	1790—1834	—	3
(b)	Copies of Persian Letters Received from Madras . . . . .	1790—1838	—	8
(c)	English translation of Persian Letters to and from Governor of Madras . . . . .	1769—1827	—	20
(iii)	Miscellaneous Correspondence . . . . .	1827—1869	4	37
3. Farman, Treaties and Sanads :				
(i)	Photocopies of Farmans (in Persian)***	1633—1712	—	1
(ii)	Original Treaties (in English and Persian) . . . . .	1759—1890	1	—
(iii)	Copies of Treaties and Sanads (in English and Persian) . . . . .	1760—1885	3	—
(iv)	Sanads to Indian Princes (in Persian and Hindi) . . . . .	1821—1838	—	2
(v)	Sanad (Book in Persian and Hindi)	1810—1820	—	1
(vi)	List of Treaties and Sanad (in Persian) . . . . .	1776—1832	—	1
(vii)	List of Sanads (in Persian) . . . . .	1784—1875	—	1
4. Newspapers :				
(i)	Persian and Urdu Newspapers . . . . .	1824—1845	—	29
(ii)	Government Gazette (in Persian and Urdu) . . . . .	1840—1849	—	1
(iii)	Register of Newspapers (in Persian) . . . . .	1849—1862	—	1
5. Proceedings :				
(i)	Persian Department Proceedings (in English) . . . . .	1823—1829	5	16

\*These are Registers of Receipts and issue.

\*\*It consists of copies of letters exchanged between the Governor of Fort St. George, other officials, and the princely rulers, nobles, *jagirdars* etc.

\*\*\*Though kept with the Persian Department records, photocopies of the *Farmans* fall outside the regular series. These photocopies along with their English translations were received in the then Imperial Records Department in 1915. The originals of these *farmans* are available in British Museum, London.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	(ii) Darbar Proceeding* (in Persian and Urdu) . . . . .	1790—1877	3	11
6.	Mutiny Papers (in Persian, Urdu and English) . . . . .	1857	69	—
7.	Miscellaneous records			
	(i) Ceremonial Papers . . . . . (in English and Persian)	1861—1877	1	—
	(ii) Departmental Papers (in English and Persian) . . . . .	1860	1	—
	(iii) Descriptive List of Seals (in Persian) . . . . .	1819—1820	—	1
	(iv) Diary of News of Ranjit Singh (in Persian). . . . .	1825	—	1
	(v) List of Indian Princely Chief subordinate to British Government (in Persian). . . . .	1860	—	1
	(vi) List of Munshi Huzuri Letters (in Persian) . . . . .	1839—1871	—	1
	(vii) Murshidabad Nizamat Court Papers (in Persian) . . . . .	1796—1797, 1822	—	2
	(viii) Newswriters Reports (in Persian) . . . . .	1769—1772	—	1
	(ix) Nominal Roll of Princely Courts (in Persian) . . . . .	1790—1826	—	1
	(x) Papers relating to tour in the Punjab and Afghanistan by Agha Abbas Shirazi (in English) . . . . .	1837	—	1
	(xi) Papers relating to tour through Baluchistan by Abdul Nabi Haji (in English) . . . . .	1838—1839	—	1
	(xii) Proclamations and Legal Papers (in Persian) . . . . .	1846—1876	1	—
	(xiii) <i>Punjab Akhbar</i> (in English) . . . . .	1839—18141	—	1
	(xiv) Register of Passports (in Persian) . . . . .	1776—1779	—	1

### III. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS RECORDS

#### 1. Bengal :

(i)	Bengal Political and Foreign Consultation/Proceedings . . . . .	1834—1905	34	—
(ii)	Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet Papers . . . . .	1845—1905	11	—

\*The Darbar Proceedings are the diaries of the *Darbars* and levees held by the Governor-General during their tours in Upper India. They contain accounts of presents exchanged between the Government, the princely chiefs and other notables, and the interviews of the Governor-General with them.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	(iii) Sambalpur Papers . . . . .	1849—1862	7	1
	(iv) Tenasserim and Martaban Papers . . . . .	1830—1859	7	5
2.	North-Western Provinces . . . . .	1837—1858	7	2
<b>IV. FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS :</b>				
1.	British Trade Delegation (Kabul) Papers	1922—1923	1	—
2.	China Papers . . . . .	1839—1850 1855	13	—
3.	Correspondence of Secretary to Governor General on Tour . . . . .	1837—1863	6	1
4.	Darbar Ceremonial Proceedings* . . . . .	1826—1914	5	19
5.	Diaries of Letters Received and Issued . . . . .	1859—1880	—	378
6.	Frontier Watch and Ward Committee Papers	1936	1	—
7.	Indian Empire Papers . . . . .	1876—1890	1	—
8.	Jagir Papers . . . . .	1847—1858	15	—
9.	Kabul Papers . . . . .	1839—1859	6	3
10.	Kabul Mission Papers . . . . .	1920—1923	3	—
11.	Malacca Papers . . . . .	1851—1860	—	5
12.	Manipur Papers . . . . .	1825—1834	2	—
13.	Mussoorie and Rawalpindi Conference Papers . . . . .	1919—1920	1	—
14.	Notes . . . . .	1860—1905	60	—
15.	Persia Despatches . . . . .	1834—1867	—	48
16.	Seistan Papers . . . . .	1870	1	—
17.	Star of India Papers . . . . .	1861—1890	19	—
18.	Thagi and Dakaiti Department Papers** . . . . .	1889—1897	1	—
19.	Tour Offices Papers :			
	(i) His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Tour Office . . . . .	1920—1922	4	2
	(ii) His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's Tour Office . . . . .	1920—1921	3	—
	(iii) Office of the Military Secretary, to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught . . . . .	1924—1925	3	—

\*Darbar Ceremonial Proceedings, or the accounts of the Durbars held by Governor General during their tours in various places in India and Indian States are maintained as a separate series in the Foreign Department.

\*\*Also see Chapter 'Ministry of Home Affairs' *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1 (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987).

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	(iv) Office of the Military Secretary, Belgian Royal Tour . . . . .	1925	2	—
	(v) Office of the Military Secretary, Swedish Royal Tour . . . . .	1926—1927	2	—
<b>V. FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS VOLUMES*</b>				
1—3	Dutch Treaties with Princes of Eastern Archipelago** . . . . .	1596—1796	—	3
4.	Precis of information regarding East India Company's earliest connection with Cambay) . . . . .	1630—1847	—	1
5.	Precis of information regarding East India Company's earliest connection with Turkish Arabia . . . . .	1646—1846	—	1
5—A.	Papers relating to the East India Company's early incidents in India including its dispute with the French East India Company . . . . .	1687—1688	—	1
6.	Diaries of the English Surgeons, recording events connected with the general massacre of the English at Patna by the orders of Mir Qasim . . . . .	1763	—	1
7.	Abstract of information regarding political relations between Company's Government and Oudh . . . . .	1764—1836	—	1
8—12	Memoranda containing Minutes and Despatches by Governors General and other officers on various matters relating to Nepal, Assam, Cooch-Bihar and Sind . . . . .	1767—1816 1832	—	5
13.	Copy of a letter dated 12 June 1771 from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay regarding Balambangan in Labuan Islands (Malaysia), Manila and Sulu (Philippines) . . . . .	1771	—	1

\*Item number of the Volume corresponds to its call number.

\*\*The three volumes (1596—1796), (1607—1771) and 1732—1766) are available in the Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras. While the first volume (1696—1796) includes English abstracts of the treaties, and summary of Dutch commercial transactions in the East, the second volume (1607)—1771) is partly and the third volume is entirely in Dutch language containing details of the aforesaid treaties.



1	2	3	(i)	4	(ii)
14—38*	Copies of letters written by Persian Secretary to Residents and others regarding political questions, trade, commerce, etc. between the East India Company and Rulers of Indian Princely States . . . . .	1774—1825	—	24	
39.	Proceedings of the Chief and Council at Balambangan in Lobuan Island (Malaysia) . . . . .	1775	—	1	
40.	Minutes by Warren Hastings, Governor General, on the finances of Bengal	1775—1777	—	1	
40—A.	Bill introduced by Warren Hastings for better Government in Bengal . . . . .	1776	—	1	
41.	Letter (in Latin), dated 8 August, 1781 from Emperor Joseph II of Austria, to Haider Ali of Mysore, regarding appointment of W. Bolts and W. Imeus as Consul and Inspector, respectively . . . . .	1782	—	1	
41—A.	Copies of Letters from Major James Browne to Warren Hastings forwarding copies of his correspondences with various Indian chiefs . . . . .	1782—1785	—	1	
41—B.	Copies of Proceedings relating to Major James Browne's deputation to Delhi, and his correspondence with Warren Hastings . . . . .	1781—1785	—	1	
42—43.	Oaths of Secrecy taken by Secretaries, Assistants Secretaries and Sub-Secretaries in the Secret Department . . . . .	1783—1840	—	2	
44.	J. Grant's historical and comparative analysis of the finances of Bengal since the Mughal conquest (incomplete) . . . . .	1784	—	1	
45.	Copies of letters from Lord Cornwallis, Governor General, to the Resident with Sindhia . . . . .	1786—1793	—	1	
46—47.	Copies of Letters written by the Governor General and his Secretaries, to the Resident at Lucknow . . . . .	1786—1798	—	2	
48—51.	Copies of letters to and from the Superintendent of Nizamat Affairs, Murshidabad . . . . .	1788—1822	—	4	

\*Sl. No. 34 is not available.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
52—53.	Letters to and from the Resident at Nagpur on various subjects . . .	1788—1832	—	2
54.	Copy of Diary on the conference between Sir John Keenaway, Resident at Hyderabad, and the <i>Vakil</i> of Tipu Sultan. 14 February—9 April 1792 . . . . .	1792	—	1
55—58A.	Report and other connected papers.	1792—1794	—	5
59.	Report by R. Woolf and R. Place on the accounts of expenditure incurred by the Nawab of Carnatic on the maintenance of troops of the East India Company stationed in his territories . . . . .	1793	—	1
60.	Copies of Correspondence between the Government of Madras, Council at Vizagapatam (Vishakhapatnam) and the Raja of Vizianagram regarding sequestration of his estate	1794	—	1
61.	Standing Orders issued by Secretary to the Government of Fort William to Secret, Military, Political and Foreign Departments stipulating guidelines for various official procedures . . . . .	1796	—	1
62—74.	Governor General's Correspondence regarding secret expeditions against Mauritius, Batavia, etc.	1798—1805		7 13
75.	Diary of transactions at Fort St. George . . . . .	1798—1799	—	1
77.*	Copies of Military General Letters exchanged between the Court of Directors and the Government of Madras and Bombay . . . . .	1798—1813	—	1
78.	Copies of letters written from Madras by N.B. Edmonstone, Persian Secretary, to Residents and others in financial and other matters . . . . .	1799	—	1
79—83.	Copies of letters from J. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, to Lord Wellesley Governor-General, regarding political events in Persia and its neighbouring countries . . . . .	1800—1801	—	5

\*Sl. No. 76 is not available.

1.	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
84-89.	Copies of letters from Edward Clive, Governor of Madras, to Lord Wellesley, Governor General, regarding affairs in the Carnatic, Hyderabad and Mysore . . . . .	1800—1801	—	6
90-91.	Papers regarding question of succession in Carnatic . . . . .	1800—1801	—	2
92.	Memoirs of Captain C. Mackenzie on the northern <i>parganas</i> of Mysore	1800—1801	—	2
93.	Memoirs of Lieutenant J. Warren on certain <i>parganas</i> of Mysore . . . . .	1800—1802	—	2
94.	Reports of B. Hayn on Survey in Mysore . . . . .	1802	—	1
95-108.	Abstracts of letters written to the Residents . . . . .	1802—1824	—	14
109.	Report and Journal of Major Michael Symes regarding his embassy to Ava . . . . .	1803	—	1
110.	Treasury accounts of the Resident at Lucknow . . . . .	1803—1805	—	1
111.	Copies of letters from Sir Arthur Wellesley and others about the Second Anglo-Maratha War . . . . .	1804—1805	—	1
112.	Copies of letters between M. S. Elphinstone, Resident at Nagpur and Lord Wellesley, Governor General, regarding affairs in Central India . . . . .	1804—1805	—	1
113-115.	Reports by Colonel A. Walker on acquisitions of the East India Company in Gujarat . . . . .	1804—1808	—	3
115-A.	Revenue Consultations of Ceded and Conquered Provinces . . . . .	1804	—	1
115-B.	Judicial Consultation of Ceded and Conquered Provinces containing a plan of fortifications around the Jail at Bareilly . . . . .	1805	—	1
116-118.	Proceeding of the Secret and the Political Departments relating to Prince of Wales Island . . . . .	1806—1814	—	3
120.*	Memoranda containing accounts of ruling families of Baroda, Mysore and some notes on Cuttack . . . . .	1803—1877	—	1

\*Sl. No. 119 is not available.

1.	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
121.	Minute by Lord Minto, Governor General, on the maintenance of Mysore Princes of Tipu Sultan's family residing in Calcutta . . . . .	1807	—	1	
122.	Correspondence between Murshidabad Nizamut and Political Department . . . . .	1808—1813	—	1	
123.	Letters from the Resident at Delhi to the Persian Secretary on varied subjects, and forwarding letters from different Ruling Princes in Rajputana . . . . .	1810—1814	—	1	
124.	Papers relating to : . . . . . (i) The origin progress and present state of Pindaris, and (ii) Various memoirs on Rajputana States	1811—1821	—	1	
124-A.	Printed copies of : . . . . . (i) Papers on Pindari and Maratha Wars, and (ii) Treaties and Engagements with the Princes and States in India	1817—1824	—	1	
125.	Papers relating to various subjects like revenues of various states in Rajputana, Russian Trade, Nepal Army, etc. . . . .	1794—1825	—	1	
126.*	Extracts from letters of the Military Department on subjects like succession to [Gaikwar Principality, State of Affairs in Cutch and Cuttack, History of Ruling Princes of Mysore and Bundi, etc. . . . .	1813	—	1	
127.	Copies of correspondence between A.H. Cole, Resident in Mysore, and the Government of Fort St. George . . . . .	1813—1815	—	1	
128.	Report by C.M. Wade on the Punjab and adjacent Provinces together with historical sketch of Maharaja Ranjit Singh . . . . .	1824	—	1	

\*This item has been transferred to the holdings of Military Department, Rough Draft No. 12-A.

1	2	3	(i)	4	(ii)
129-131.	Styld "Nomenclature". These contain family accounts of the noblemen of the Punjab, the Deccan, Poona and various other places . . .	1814—1836	—		3
132-134.	Up-country Indexes of letters received in, and issued from the camp of the Governor General while on tour in the Upper Provinces . . .	1814—1827	—		3
135.	Lists and other particulars of Indians and Indian Princes, who had dealings with the Government . . .	1814—1818	—		1
136-154.	Correspondence between different officials and private persons on miscellaneous subjects . . .	1816—1840	—		19
156.*	Letters from the Governor General at Batavia to Lord Hastings . . .	1817—1819	—		1
157-158.*	Demi-official letters written by the Persian Secretary to different persons on various subjects . . .	1817—1840	—		2
160-164.*	Copies of routine Correspondence of the Government of Madras, with Residents at Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, etc . . .	1818—1822	—		4
165.	Papers relating to Captain G.F. Sadleir's mission to Arabia . . .	1819	—		1
166.	Papers regarding Nawab Azim Jah's accession to the <i>masnad</i> of the Carnatic . . .	1819	—		1
167.	Copies of Proceedings of Sir, T.S. Raffle and Captain J. M. Coombs on their mission to Achin . . .	1819	—		1
168-168D.	Draft copy of the Report by Major General Sir John Malcolm on history of Malwa, and adjoining areas . . .	1819—1823	—		5
169.	Copies of Demi-official Correspondence of J. S. H. Boileau, Registrar, Persian Department . . .	1835—1839	—		1
169 A-B.	Extracts from Proceedings of the Governor-General-in-Council in various Departments . . .	1821—1823	—		2

\*Sl. Nos. 155, 159 and 161 are not available.

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
170.	Demi-official letters from Henry Boileau, Registrar, Persian Office to traders, agents and others regarding sale of miscellaneous items on commission basis . . . . .	1820—1827	—	1	1
171.	Notes and Memoranda including two Minutes by Lord Hastings, Governor General, a Note by Rowland, Burmese Interpreter of the Persian Office and twenty three other papers by H.T. Prinsep, Persian Secretary . . . . .	1821	—	1	1
172.	Correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General at Murshidabad regarding <i>Nizamat</i> affairs . . . . .	1821	—	1	1
173.	Copies of Correspondence between Charles T. Metcalfe, Resident at Hyderabad, and John Adam, Member of the Governor General's Council concerning Palmer and Co's business in the Nizam's dominions . . . . .	1822	—	1	1
174.	An account of an Embassy to Cochin-China sent by order of the Emperor of Ava . . . . .	1822	—	1	1
175.	Copies of Correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General at Murshidabad regarding <i>Nizamat</i> affairs . . . . .	1824—1825	—	1	1
176.	Accounts of Palmer and Co. forwarded by the Resident at Hyderabad . . . . .	1823	—	1	1
177.	An account of <i>History of East Coast of Sumatra</i> (incomplete) prepared by John Anderson, Agent to the Government of Prince of Wales Island . . . . .	1823	—	1	1
178.	Report of the Committee for Public Instructions in India . . . . .	1823	—	1	1
179.	Copies of Correspondence between J. Canning, Political Agent at Rangoon, and G. Swinton, Political Secretary on contemporary political events in Burma . . . . .	1824	—	1	1

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
181-185.*	Copies of Correspondence with the Resident at Lucknow relating to affairs of Oudh . . . . .	1824—1833	—	1
186.	Papers regarding Nawab Muhammad Ghaus's accession to the <i>masnad</i> of the Carnatic . . . . .	1825—1826	—	1
187-188.	Copies of Correspondence between the Commissioners at Bithoor, Baji Rao and the Secretary, Secret and Political Department, regarding pension of Baji Rao and his adherents, and other routine matters . . . . .	1825—1832	—	1
189.	Copies of letters from Lord Combermere, Commander-in-Chief, to Lord Amherst, Governor General, regarding Bharatpur expedition . . . . .	1825—1826	—	
190.	Papers relating to disputes among members of the family of the Nawab of Rampur . . . . .	1823—1832	—	1
191-193.	Copies of letters to and from the Resident at Indore about internal affairs of Indore . . . . .	1825—1832	—	3
194.	Copies of letters from Special Commissioners in Arakan to J. Crawford on a mission to Burma and Arakan, regarding various administrative matters . . . . .	1826—1827	—	1
195.	Copies of Correspondence between G. Swinton, Political Secretary, and the Bharatpur Prize Agents regarding jewels, treasures, etc. captured at Bharatpur in 1826 . . . . .	1826	—	1
196-197.	Copies of correspondence with the Commissioner of Tenasserim Province . . . . .	1826—1832	—	2
197A. 197 B.	Papers relating to Nepal War . . . . .	1814—1817	—	2
198-199.	Copies of correspondence between Resident in Nepal and Secretary to the Governor General regarding affairs in Nepal . . . . .	1826—1832	—	2

\*Sl. No. 180 is not available.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(i)
200.	J. Crawford's Journal of a mission to the Court of Ava with supplementary notes . . . . .	1827	—	1
201.	Copies of letters from the Resident at Hyderabad regarding revenue and and military matters . . . . .	1827	—	1
202-203.	Diary of letters written from Government of Fort William to Residents and others on varied subjects . . . . .	1827—1828	—	2
204.	Major General Sir J. Malcolm's Minute on administration of Maratha country and genealogy of the Maratha Chiefs . . . . .	1829	—	1
205.	Captain J. Bonamy's memoranda on North-West Frontier of British India and on importance of the river Indus . . . . .	1830	—	1
206.	A geographical sketch of the Punjab together with a narrative on growth of power of Maharaja Ranjit Singh . . . . .	1830	—	1
207.	Statements submitted by Government of Bombay concerning Poona Pensioners . . . . .	1830	—	1
208.	Papers regarding claims over certain jagirs by Asadullah Khan 'Ghalib', the Persian and Urdu Poet . . . . .	1830—1832	—	1
210*-213.	Correspondence between the Resident at Ava and the Government of Fort William on trade relations, boundary affairs, etc. . . . .	1830—1832	—	4
214-216.	Copies of letters written by Secretary, Political Department, to different officials under orders of the Council . . . . .	1830—1832	—	3
217.	Copies of correspondence between the Residents/Political Agents at Haraoti, Kota, Bundi, etc. and the Government of Fort William on boundary and other disputes in certain areas . . . . .	1830—1832	—	1

\*Sl. No. 209 is not available.



1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
218-224.	Correspondence between the Agent at Saugor (Sagar) and Nerbudda (Narmada) Territories, the Resident at Gwalior, and Government of Fort William on suppression of <i>thugi</i> and dacoity, as well as trade relations . . . . .	1830—1833	—	7	
225-229.	Correspondence between the Resident at Delhi, Agent at Ajmer, and the Government of Fort William on boundary disputes among the Rajputana States and their relations with Delhi . . . . .	1830—1833	—	5	
230-233.	Correspondence between the Resident at Hyderabad, and Government of Fort William regarding some treaties between the East India Company and Hyderabad and certain <i>Nazaranas</i> from the Nizam to the Mughal Emperor . . . . .	1830—1832	—	4	
234-235.	Correspondence between the Resident at Gwalior, and Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort William, and Secretary to the Governor General regarding exchange of some districts, and monetary transactions between the East India Company and Gwalior State. . . . .	1830—1832	—	2	
236.	Copies of Correspondence between the Resident at Lucknow, Chief Secretary, Government of Fort William and Secretary to the Governor General on Oudh affairs . . . . .	1830—1831	—	1	
237.	Report of the Civil Finance Committee regarding constitution of the Indian Government . . . . .	1830—1831	—	1	
238.	Minutes by the Vice President and Members of the Governor General's Council on affairs in Jaipur, Oudh and Travancore, etc . . . . .	1830—1832	—	1	
239.	Correspondence between Magistrates at Cawnpore (Kanpur), Patna Rangpur, Saran and Sylhet on varied subjects . . . . .	1830—1832	—	1	

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
240.	Correspondence between Commissioners of Agra, Alipore, Bareilly, Cawnpore (Kanpur), Dacca, Farukhabad, Kumaun and Moradabad, and Government of Fort William on various subjects . . .	1830—1832	—	1	
241-244.	Correspondence between the Agent in the North-East Frontier, and the Government of Fort William, regarding some acts of violence and disturbance in Garo and Khasia Hills . . . . .	1830—1832	—	4	
245.	Correspondence between the Agent at Benares, and Government of Fort William about gift articles to be procured from Benaras for presentation at the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh . . . . .	1830—1832	—	1	
246.	Correspondence between Agent at Bundelkhand, and Government of Fort William regarding suppression of <i>thagi</i> . . . . .	1830—1832	—	1	
247-249.	Correspondence between the Agent in the North-East Frontier, and Government of Fort William regarding Manipur affairs . . . . .	1830—1832	—	3	
250-251.	Correspondence between Resident at Singapore, and Government of Fort William on affairs in a few Princely States . . . . .	1830—1832	—	2	
252.	Correspondence between Commissioner of Arakan and Government of Fort William regarding establishment of <i>dak</i> communications in Arakan, and other subjects . . . . .	1830—1832	—	1	
253.	Correspondence between Adjutant General of the Army, and Secretary to Governor General on tour relating to military transactions in the Khasia Hills (Assam) . . . . .	1830—1833	—	1	
254.	Correspondence between Secretary to the Governor General on tour, and Secretary to the Government of Fort William on the one hand and				

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	the Accountant-General and Collectors on the other regarding remission of pilgrims duties, tour expenses, etc. . . . .	1830—1832	—	1
255.	Correspondence between the Resident at Delhi, Principal Assistant at Simla, Adjutant General of the Army and others, and Government of Fort William, relating mainly to the question of establishment of a Court of Justice at Simla, and improvement of that place . . . . .	1830—1833	—	1
256.	Correspondence between Resident at Delhi, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Government of Fort William, and others regarding affairs in Bikaner . . . . .	1830—1833	—	1
257.	Correspondence between Resident at Bharatpur, and Government of Fort William regarding study of English by the Maharaja of Bharatpur and reports on suppression of <i>thagi</i> and dacoity in Delhi and Bharatpur . . . . .	1830—1833	—	1
258-260.	Correspondence between Residents/Political Officers at Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana and other places and Government of Fort William regarding (i) construction of iron bridges over certain rivers and (ii) arrival of the envoy of Prince of Herat at the Court of Shah Shuja . . . . .	1830—1833	—	3
261-262.	Copies of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck's Minutes on varied subjects viz. posting of personnel in various departments of the Government, use of good offices of princely rulers by the Residents, etc. . . . .	1830—1833	—	2
263-268	Copies of Correspondence between G. Swinton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort William, and H.T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Governor General on tour, on boundary questions of Jaipur, Kathiawar, Satara and other Princely States . . . . .	1830—1833	—	6

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
269.	Geographical and Military Memoirs by Lieutenant. A. Burnes, Assistant Resident in Cutch, on the Indus and its tributary rivers . . . . .	1831	—	1
270-271.	Journal of tour through Shekhawati, (Rajputana), drawn up by Lieutenant A.H.E. Boileau, Surveyor for Agra and Mathura Frontier . . . . .	1831	—	2
272.	Narrative of journey undertaken from Bhasawar in Bharatpur to Ajmer by Lieutenant Colonel A. Lockett, Superintendent and Political Agent on Special Duty in the North Western Provinces . . . . .	1831	—	1
273.	Copies of correspondence with Resident at Gwalior regarding the Sindhia's contingent, and the <i>jagir</i> belonging to the Khichi Chief . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
274-275.	Correspondence between the Resident at Mysore, and Government of Fort William, on the finances of Mysore State possession of a fort at Anantpur, etc. . . . .	1831—1832	—	2
276.	Copies of correspondence between Secretary to the Governor General on tour in the Upper Provinces, and Secretary to the Government of Fort William, and other officials and private individuals on various subjects . . . . .	1831—1832	—	
277-278.	Copies of correspondence between the Naval Commander in-Chief and Government of Fort William on English naval activities in the Eastern Seas . . . . .	1831—1832	—	2
279.	Correspondence between resident at Delhi, Agent to the Governor General at Ajmer, and Government of Fort William concerning Raja of Alwar's intrigue with Jaipur State, and his hostility towards certain Chiefs . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
280.	Correspondence between Lieutenant General B. Marley, Commandant of Allahabad, and the Government			

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	of Fort William, regarding the State Prisoners in Allahabad Fort, with special reference to the release of Chitur Singh, leader of the insurgents, and the confinement of Balbhadra Singh, late Raja of Unehara (Nagod) . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
281.	Copies of correspondence between Agent to the Governor General in Malwa, Political Agent in Bhopal and Government of Fort William, regarding the cases of Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mackenzie and Major N. Alves, and revision of leave rules governing military officers in political or civil employment . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
282.	Copies of correspondence between Resident at Delhi and Government of Fort William relating to affairs of Ballabgharh State in Delhi District . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
283-285.	Copies of correspondence between Political Agents at Delhi and Ajmer, with Government of Fort William relating to Jaipur State (Rajputana)	1831—1832	—	3
286.	Copies of correspondence between Residents/Political Officers, Delhi, Sirohi and Rajputana, and Government of Fort William on varied subjects . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
287.	Correspondence between Chief Secretary to Government of Fort William and Secretary to the Governor-General regarding establishment of new office of Agent in the Rajputana States and other subjects . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
288.	Papers relating to South West Frontier and it's early relations with the British . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1
289.	Copies of correspondence between Select Committee at canton, and Government of Fort William, with reference to their troubles with the Chinese . . . . .	1831—1832	—	1

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
290-292.	Correspondence relating to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger's Mission to Sind . . . . .	1831—1833	—	3
293-294.	Memoirs, Survey Reports, Correspondence, etc. on Sind by Lieutenant Edward P. de L'Hosta, Surveyor to the Sind Mission . . . . .	1832	—	2
296.*	Copies of correspondence between Political Agent in Khandesh, Chief Secretary to Bombay Government, Commissioner in the Deccan and Government of Fort William, relating to the official conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Briggs while employed as Political Agent in Khandesh . . . . .	1821—1827, 1832	—	1
297.	Correspondence between Resident at Delhi, Political Agent at Ajmer, and Government of Fort William regarding certain charges referred by some local men against Lieutenant Colonel A. Lockett, while he was Agent at Bharatpur . . . . .	1931—1832	—	1
298-303.	Copies of proceedings of the Board of Commissioner for Government of Mysore . . . . .	1832	—	6
304.	Styled as the "Harda Case", it contains correspondence between Residents at Gwalior and Indore, Agent to the Governor General Saugor (Sagar) and Nerbudda (Narmada) Territories, and Government of Fort William relating to boundary disputes and other diplomatic questions between the East India Company and Gwalior State . . . . .	1832—1833	—	1
305.	Alexander Burnes' political dissertation on the Punjab, Afghanistan, Persia and an account of his travel in Bokhara . . . . .	1833	—	1
306.	Proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry on the Mysore State . . . . .	1833	—	1

\*Sl. No. 295 is not available.

1	2	3	(i)	4	(ii)
307-309.	Report of the Special Committee for Affairs of Mysore . . . .	1833	—		1
310-317	Copies of correspondence to and from Captain F. Mackeson, Political Agent at Peshawar, Agent to the Governor General in Sind, Resident at Kutch and Political Agent at Ludhiana regarding trade activities of some merchants from Marwar, supply of rations to British troops at Peshawar, etc. . . . .	1833—1843	—		8
317-A.	Captain G. McMurdo's Memoir on Sind.	1834	—		1
318.	Report by M. Blake on Shekhawati (Rajputana) . . . . .	1834	—		1
319.	Copies of correspondence with a number of officials on subjects like particulars of a robbery at Rewari, looting in Hansi, etc. . . . .	1834	—		1
320.	Proceedings of trial of Nawab Shamsuddin Khan of Ferozepur for the murder of W. Fraser, Agent and Commissioner at Delhi . . . . .	1834	—		1
321.	Genealogical trees of the <i>thags</i> . . . . .	1835	—		1
322.	Captain S.F. Hannay's Journal of a mission to the North of Ava, and geographical sketch of the route to be Amber mines . . . . .	1835—1836	—		1
323.	Notes of the Judgement of Judicial Commission of the Privy Council on the dispute regarding will of Major General Claude Martin, (a French Officer in Company's Service), the benefactor of La Martiniere Colleges at Calcutta and Lucknow . . . . .	1837	—		1
324.	Report of enquiry into the intrigues of Raja of Satara . . . . .	1837—1838	—		1
325.	Correspondence between Resident of at Satara, and Government of Fort William regarding intrigues of Bhonsla, ex-Raja of Nagpur . . . . .	1837—1838	—		1
326.	Correspondence between the Resident at Satara, and Government				

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
	of Fort William, regarding intrigues of Raja of Satara with the Portuguese authorities in Goa . . . .	1838	—	1
327.	Sir Robert Hamilton's narrative of principal events of the Holkar State . . . . .	1837—1853	—	1
328.	Captain G.M. Mac Gregor's fiscal, geographical, historical and statistical statement on the valley of Jalalabad . . . . .	1838	—	1
329.	Treaty concluded between the East India Company, and Nawab Ruk-ud-daulah of Bahawalpur (Original in Persian, with English translation) . . . . .	1838	—	1
330.	Proceedings of Government of Bombay regarding administration of small States of Sawantwari . . . . .	1838—1839	—	1
331-335.	Newsletters containing Intelligence Reports on various States of India . . . . .	1839—1842	—	5
336-336B.	A geographical Memoir relating to Afghanistan and Persia . . . . .	1839	—	3
337.	Account of expenditure on buildings, roads, etc. in Herat . . . . .	1839—1840	—	1
338.	Report by Captain James Abbott on a mission to Khiva . . . . .	1840	—	1
339.	Captain Arthur Conolly's Journal and Notes on his journey between Kabul and Merv . . . . .	1840	—	1
340.	Memorandum containing descriptive lists of prominent persons serving in various Courts of Indian rulers . . . . .	1840	—	1
341-342.	'A brief History of Kalat' by Major R. Leech . . . . .	1838—1842	—	2
343.	Report by Lieutenant E. Robinson on a proposed route from Sirsa to Bahawalpur . . . . .	1841	—	1
344.	Charter Party of Affreightment Agreement with the managing owner and Captain of the ship <i>Mermaid</i> regarding hiring of that vessel in the East India Company's service for a period of three months . . . . .	1841	—	1



1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
345.	Copies of correspondence of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, Commanding in Sind and Baluchistan on contemporary political events in those provinces . . . .	1842	—	—
346.	Draft narrative of Alexander's expedition to India (331-325 B.C.) by Henry T. Prinsep (incomplete) . . . .	1842	—	1
347.	Notifications issued from the camp of the Governor General, while on tour in the Upper Provinces, on matters like First Afghan War, Second China Expedition, conquest of Sind and Baluchistan, etc. . . . .	1842—1843	—	1
348.	'A narrative of the History of the Asafia dynasty of Hyderabad' by D. A. Malcolm . . . .	1843	—	1
349.	Abstracts of political intelligence forwarded by the Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier. . . . .	1843—1844	—	1
350.	Major R. Leach's notes on : . . . .	1844	—	1
	(i) Vocabulary of <i>Hinduvee</i> dialect of Bundelkhand, and			
	(ii) Grammar of Kashmiri language			
350A-M.	List of packets accompanying despatches from Court of Directors to Governor-General-in-Council in various Departments . . . . .	1844—1851	—	16
351-352.	H.M. Elliot's note on revenues and resources of Punjab . . . . .	1847—1849	—	2
353.	Abstract of Weekly Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Cis and Trans Sutlaj States . . . . .	1848—1849	—	1
356*-359.	Report of the Board of Administration at Lahore, including Cis and Trans Sutlaj States . . . . .	1849—1851	—	4
360.	Report by Captain O. Cavenagh on Nepal - its Government, army and resources . . . . .	1851	—	1

\*Sl. No. 354 and 355 are not available.

1	2	3	4	(i)	(ii)
361.	Entitled "Delhi Palace Intelligence", contains precis of information forwarded weekly by the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces regarding every day life and movement of the Mughal King . . . . .	1851—1854	—	1	
362-365.	General Report on Administration of the Punjab and Delhi . . . . .	1852—1858	—	4	
366.	Correspondence between the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, Resident at Gwalior, and Government of Fort William, on Sindhia's claims to certain territories in the Deccan . . . . .	1853	—	1	
367-368.	Lieutenant-Colonel R. Napier's report on construction of various roads in the Punjab . . . . .	1853—1854	—	2	
369.	'Compass Survey of the Road from Tonghoo to Pegu' by Lieutenant S.H.J. Parry . . . . .	1854	—	1	
370.	Copies of Correspondence from Military Secretary to Chief Commissioner of the Punjab about Punjab Police . . . . .	1854—1858	—	1	
371.	Papers regarding Munshi Ram Mohan Lal's claims of compensation for supplies provided by him for the British Army at Kabul . . . . .	1855	—	1	
372.	Copies of Correspondence from Fort St. George on measure to be taken consequent to the death of Nawab Muhammad Ghaus of the Carnatic . . . . .	1855	—	1	
372A-I and A-II	List of Papers submitted for consideration and orders of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, dealing with death of certain princely rulers, armed resistance by some chiefs etc. . . . .	1855—1857	—	2	
373.	Copy of the judgement of the Privy Council in an appeal by some persons convicted by the Supreme Court at Calcutta on the charges of a murder in Coco Island in Bay of Bengal . . . . .	1857	—		

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
374-375.	Copies of papers connected with appeal of the Secretary of State for India to Privy Council against the judgement given by Madras Supreme Court in favour of Rani Kamakshiamba Bai, widow of Raja of Tanjore regarding inheritance of properties of that estate . . .	1857—1859	—	2
376-376A.	Papers relating to trial of Bahadur Shah 'Zafar', the last king of Delhi, for his association with the events of '1857' . . . . .	1858	—	2
377.	Trial Proceedings of a Munshi of the Bangalore Cantonment Police for gross corruption and abuse of authority . . . . .	1858	—	1
378-379.	Registers styled as "Number Book" containing day to day brief abstracts of letters issued from the Foreign Department . . . . .	1858—1859	—	2
380.	List of jewels and valuable articles saved from the Lucknow Residency and those taken at Bithur, the residence of Nana Sahib, during '1857'	1859	—	1
381-382	General Report on Administration of the Province of Oude (Awadh) .	1859	—	2
383.	List of names of Indians, who sided with, and those who became hostile to the rule of the East India Company's Government during '1857' with brief statement of their action . . . . .	1859	—	1
384.	Address presented by Rajas of the Punjab and Chiefs of Peshawar to Lord Canning on the occasion of his visit to those places (Original in Persian with English translation)	1859	—	1
385.	Statistical statements prepared by Captain H.A. Browne, Revenue Settlement Officer, about the villages of Pegu . . . . .	1859	—	1
387.*	Circulars issued by Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to various officials . . . .	1863—1866	—	1

\*Sl. No. 386 is not available.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
389.*	Correspondence between Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Cis and Trans Sutlej Territories, and Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis Sutlej Territories relating to <i>Jagir</i> in the Punjab granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to General Ventura .	1848—1849	—	1
390A-F.	Proceedings of the Court of Captain A. Bordie, Principal Assistant to Agent, Governor General, Dibrugarh, regarding trial of Singpho Chiefs of North-East Frontier for treason and rebellion (in Bengali) .	1840—1843	—	7
391-A and B.	<i>Selections from Official Letters and Records relating to the History of Mayurbhanj</i> . . . . .	1761—1861	—	2
392.	Papers relating to a claim by the <i>Gosains</i> of Mysore for the amount due from the Raja of Mysore .	1844—1847	—	1
393.	Copies of correspondence between Government of Fort William, Superintendent at Chandernagore, and Commissioner at Chinsura regarding repairs of roads, purchase of bullocks, etc. . . . .	1807	—	1
394.	Correspondence of various departments, of the Government of Bengal regarding Princely Rulers, Lushai raids in Hill Tipperah, Cachar, and Manipur, and repulsion of the raiders . . . . .	1871—1872	—	1
395.	<i>Note relating to Subsidiary and Contingent Forces of Hyderabad</i> by Frederick Henvey . . . . .	1874	—	1
396-396A.	English translation of Nazir Ibrahim's narrative of his tour from Peshawar to Kabul, Bokhara, Khiva, etc. . . . .	1873	—	2
397.	Papers relating to Portuguese trade and privileges in India . . . . .	1821—1876	—	1
398.	Note on the ports of Karwar and Marmagao . . . . .	1877	—	1

\*Sl. No. 388 is not available.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
399.	Government of Bombay Despatch dated 21 August 1877 to Secretary of State for India-in-Council, enclosing an appeal from Zalla Verabhai Narsungjee, a Girassia and inhabitant of Kathiawar against the order of Government of Bombay relating to division of land in three villages between co-sharers .	1877	—	1
400-400A	<i>Precis of Correspondence regarding Railways in Native States</i> by J.A. Crawford . . . . .	1870—1873	—	1
401.	Despatch from Governor of Natal to Lord Elgin II, Governor General and Viceroy of India about Indian unrest in South Africa*	1896—1897	—	1
402.	Documents consisting lists of (i) Heirs of some Princely Rulers, (ii) Shastris, Pandits, Gosains in some States, and (iii) Recipients of Nagpur Political Stipend, etc.	1862	—	1
403-A and B	Registers containing alphabetical lists of Indian evacuees from Burma	1942—1943	—	2
404-405	Contingent Register of British Evacuee Camp Maltese Wing, Coimbatore, and the Acquittance Roll of the British Evacuee Camp, Coimbatore . . . . .	1945—1948	—	2
406A and B	Demand Registers of the Indian Evacuees to Burma . . . . .	1946—1948	—	20
407-1 to 10	Autograph albums signed by 10,08,149 people of the Republic of China expressing their solidarity to the Chinese Prisoners of War in Korea, in their struggle for freedom (in Chinese) . . . . .	1953	—	10
408-1 to 23.	Registers containing cards, circulars orders etc. pertaining to Prince of Wales' tour programme in India . . . . .	1905—1906	—	23

\*The volume also contains newspaper clippings from *Times of Natal*, *The Natal Witness*, *The Natal Mercury*, etc.

## SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE SERIES

1. Measures recommended by Court of Directors for the defence of East India Company's settlements in India after declaration of War between England and France.  
Select Committee, Letters from Court, 25 May 1756, Volume No. 23, (1756-1771), pp. 5-6.
2. Grant of *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company : Various Farmans, and Agreements.  
Select Committee, 7 September 1765, Volume No. 10, (7 May-27 December 1765), pp. 141-173.
3. Letter from Warren Hastings to Ali Beg, Governor of Egypt, suggesting reduction of import duty in Egypt from 8% to 5% to promote trade between the two countries.  
Persian Department, Copies of Letters Issued, 1 December 1773, Volume No. 6 (April 1772-July 1774), pp. 201-208.
4. "Geographical Sketches of Burmese Empire" by Dr. Francis Buchanan.  
Political Department, 2 June 1797, No. 18.
5. Handing over of Gwalior fortress by Rana of Dholpur to Gwalior Durbar.  
Gwalior Residency, Vernacular File No. 13/1806.
6. Plan to establish a route from India to England via Red Sea for postal purpose.  
Political Department, 11 September 1812, Nos. 7-9.
7. Exchange of territorial possessions between Sindhia of Gwalior, and the English.  
Secret Department, 31 July 1818, No. 4.
8. Invitation to wealthy Indians to subscribe to the Public loan proposed by British Government.  
Political Department, 1 July 1825, Nos. 15-16.
9. Report of General Committee of Public Instructions regarding working of Calcutta *Madrasah*.  
Persian Department, Proceedings Volume, February-June 1826, pp. 205-310.
10. Policy to be pursued in negotiating a settlement between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Dost Mohamed Khan.  
Political Department, 31 July 1837, Nos. 23-25.
11. Formation of the Mewar Bhil Corps.  
Mewar Residency, File No. 4/1839.

12. Treaty with the Nepal Darbar for mutual surrender of criminals.  
Political Department, 27 April 1855, Nos. 41-44.
13. Capture and trial of Tantia Tope.  
Political Department, 27 April 1855, Nos. 41-44.
14. Revision of Settlements of land revenue in the Punjab.  
Foreign Department, Revenue Branch, 'A' Proceedings, March 1864, Nos. 9-12.
15. Convention with the Persian Government regarding telegraphic communication between Europe and India.  
Foreign Department, Political Branch, 'A' Proceedings, July 1866, Nos. 3-4.
16. Refusal of permission to Zeenat Mahal Begam, Ex-Queen of Delhi, to return and reside in any part of India.  
Foreign Department, Political Branch, 'A' Proceedings, December 1872, Nos. 55-58.
17. Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherland for mutual surrender of Criminals.  
Foreign Department, Political Branch, 'A' Proceedings, September 1874, Nos. 377-380.
18. Preservation of the Buddhist Topes (*Stupa*) at Sanchi. Bhopal Political Agency. File No. 66/1880.
19. History of Jhabua State.  
Bhopawar Political Agency, Vernacular, File No. C-18/1884.
20. Illicit traffic in arms and ammunition in Central India and Rajputana.  
Foreign Department, Frontier Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1891, No. 1/1891.
21. Alleged plot to murder Sardar Mohammad Ayub Khan by certain persons of the Amir's army in Rawalpindi District.  
Foreign Department, Frontier Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1893, No. 2/29/1893.
22. Unrest among the Bhils of Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara.  
Foreign Department, Internal Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1895, No. 86-87/1895.
23. Control of communications by sub-marine telegraph in time of War.  
Foreign Department, External-A Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1899, Nos. 1-4.
24. Education of Maharaja of Mysore.  
Foreign Department, Internal Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1900, No. 3/1900.

25. Sultan Muhammad's (formerly employed as Mir Munshi to His Highness, Amir of Afghanistan) visit to England.  
Foreign Department, Frontier Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1900, Nos. 1-2.
26. Concession given to foreigners in the Siamese Malay States.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, February 1901, Nos. 108-120.
27. Russian activity in the Persian Gulf.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, November 1901, Nos. 104-106.
28. Sending of emancipated slaves from the Persian Gulf to Zanzibar.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'A' Proceedings, January 1903, Nos. 22-23.
29. Decision of boundary dispute between Raigarh and Udaipur States.  
Chhattisgarh States Agency, Miscellaneous Branch, File No. 3/1904.
30. Neutrality maintained by various powers at the time of Russo-Japanese war.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'Secret' proceedings, June 1904, Nos. 389-420.
31. Cession of the Laccadives Islands by Mohammad Ali, Raja of Cannanore.  
Foreign Department, Internal Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, November 1906, Nos. 3-7.
32. Rules relating to acquisition of land for Railways.  
Western India State Agency, File No. 14/1906.
33. Russian and Danish interests in Siam.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, May 1907, No. 762.
34. Mohammadan feeling in India in connection with : (i) Turko-Egyptian Frontier disputes, (ii) Pan-Islamic Movement and (iii) German interest in Indian affairs.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, May 1907, Nos. 764-796.
35. Treaty of Arbitration between Russia and Japan.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, August 1907, Nos. 338-341.
36. Introduction of a new telegraphic Cypher-system by Criminal Intelligence Department.  
Foreign Department, General Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1908, Nos. 1/15.



37. Reports regarding Nepal's commercial mission to China.  
Foreign Department, External Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, June 1909, Nos. 478-482.
38. Memorandum by C.I.D. on anti-British agitation among Indians in England.  
Foreign Department, General Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1909, No. 13.
39. Plot connected with the seditious movement in India to poison British officials at Shanghai.  
Foreign and Political Department, General Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1914, No. 3/5.
40. Pan-Islamic Movement in India.  
Foreign and Political Department, General Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1915, Nos. 37-90.
41. History Sheet of Mrs. Annie Besant.  
Foreign and Political Department, General Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1918, No. 7.
42. Proposal to spread anti-Bolshevic propaganda in India by means of cinematograph.  
Foreign and Political Department, External-C Branch, Confidential 'B' Proceedings, 1920, No. 106
43. Policy and ambitions of France in the East .  
Foreign and Political Department, External-B Branch, 'Secret' Proceedings, July 1920, No. 364.
44. Slave traffic in the Red Sea.  
Foreign and Political Department, External Branch, 1923, No. 539-X/23.
45. Agreements between the French and Turkish Governments respecting Turko-Syrian Frontier.  
Foreign and Political Department, External Branch, 1929, No. 337-N/29.
46. Cultivation of opium in Kota State.  
Rajputana Agency, Political Branch, 1931, Nos. 149-I.
47. Agreement between the Punjab Government and Kapurthala Darbar for supply of electrical energy to Phagwara.  
Punjab State Agency, Political Branch, 1932, No. P-207/32
48. Commercial convention between India and Poland.  
Foreign and Political Department, External Branch, 1932, No. 256-X/32.

49. Interest taken in the Soviet Union in Oriental languages.  
Foreign and Political Department, External Branch,  
1932, No. 25-X/32.
50. European Islamic Congress, Geneva, 1933.  
Foreign and Political Department, External Branch,  
1933, No. 301-X/33.
51. Relations between Irish Free State and the United Kingdom.  
Foreign and Political Department, External Branch,  
1934, No. 131-X/34.
52. Memorandum on problems likely to arise in the event of out-  
break of war between Italy and Abyssinia.  
Foreign and Political Department, Near East Branch,  
1935, No. 581-N/35.
53. Persia-Iraqi frontier disputes.  
Foreign and Political Department, Near East Branch,  
1935, No. 88-N/35.
54. Arab agitation against British policy in Palestine.  
Foreign and Political Department, Near East Branch,  
1936, No. 310-N/36.
55. Remedial measures adopted to cope with famine situation in  
various Indian States.  
Political Department, Political Branch, 1939, No. 14  
(23)-P/39.
56. War time contribution from Baroda State.  
Baroda Residency, War Branch, 1939, No. W-16/15.
57. Functions of an organisation set up for reception, mainte-  
nance, and dispersal of refugees from Burma entering India  
through Assam.  
Indians Overseas Department, Evacuation-I Branch,  
1942. No. 126/41/42-E.I.
58. Note by Political Secretary on the intention shown by Dr.  
Zakir Hussain of Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi to collect funds  
from certain Indian Muslim States for his educational works.  
Political Department, Political Branch, 1945, No.  
368-P/45.
59. Question raised by India before U.N. General Assembly re-  
garding treatment of Indians in South Africa.  
Commonwealth Relations Department, Overseas-I  
Branch, 1946, No. 78/46-OS-I.
60. List of fairs, festivals and *melas* in various States of Raj-  
putana.  
Rajputana Agency, War Branch, 1946, No. 98-W/  
46.

61. Improvement of Organisation for the control, production and distribution of opium in Rajputana and Central India. Mewar and Southern Rajpuiana States Agency, 1946, No. 12-29/46.
62. Miscellaneous petitions from members of ruling families in Rajasthan.  
Office of the Regional Commissioner, Rajputana States Region, 1950, No. 232/50.
63. Note on an interview of His Excellency the Governor-General with His Majesty Maharaja of Travancore on the future of Travancore.  
Ministry of States, Political Branch, 1948, No. 546-P/48.
64. Preventive measures against future influx of refugees into Ajmer from the famine affected States of Rajputana.  
Ministry of States, Political Branch, 1949, No. 38(8)-P/49.
65. Organisation of Madhya Bharat High Court under the new Constitution.  
Central India Agency, Judicial Branch, 1950, No. 53-B/50.
66. Organisation of Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department.  
Ministry of States, Services Section, 1953, No. 11 (31)-S/53.
67. Immigration Policy of the Government of India.  
Ministry of External Affairs, Burma and Ceylon (B.C.) Section, 1955, No. 12(1) BC/55.
68. India's attitude towards the Independence of Gold Coast and Togoland in Africa.  
Ministry of External Affairs, Africa (AFR) Section II, 1955, No. 19/20/55 AFR II.
69. Report on the work connected with the clearance operations of Suez Canal.  
Ministry of External Affairs, West Asia and North Africa (WANA) Section, 1957, No. 4/42/WANA/57.
70. Issue of United Nations Medal to all members of the U.N. Emergency Force.  
Ministry of External Affairs West Asia and North Africa (WANA) Section, 1957, No. 4/143/WANA/57.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Public health administration under the English East India Company began with the creation of a Hospital Board in the Bengal Presidency on 23 May 1786 for the direct superintendence of the Company's military hospitals in that Presidency. The Physician General, the Chief Surgeon, and the Head Surgeon formed the Hospital Board. The Board met for the first time on 29 May 1786 and continued to function for ten years when on 24 June 1796 it was superseded by a newly created Medical Board.<sup>1</sup> The Medical Board comprised the Surgeon General, the Physician General and an Inspector of the Hospitals, and it controlled the entire medical affairs of the Company in Bengal Presidency both civil and military. In the very same year, similar Boards were set up in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies as well. In 1858, these Medical Boards were reorganised and a Director General of Medical Department was appointed for each of the Presidencies.

The Royal Army Sanitary Commission of 1863, in its report brought to light the existing unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in the country. Consequently, three Sanitary Boards were appointed in 1864 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies for improving sanitary conditions of towns and villages in the respective Presidencies. Later, in 1866 the Sanitary Board of Bengal was replaced by an Imperial Sanitary Commissioner who also acted as an adviser to the Government of India on civil medical matters. In the same year, Sanitary Boards of Bombay and Madras Presidencies were replaced by Sanitary Commissioners. A year later, in 1867, Sanitary Inspector Generals (afterwards re-designated as Sanitary Commissioners) were appointed in other provinces as well to investigate into the sanitary conditions and suggest means for their improvement.

All sanitary works were handled in the Public Branch of Home Department until a separate Sanitary Branch was created in that Department in 1868.<sup>2</sup> In September 1873, work relating to medical affairs, which had hitherto been dealt with in the Public Branch of Home Department, was entrusted to a newly created Medical Branch in the Home Department.

In 1880, civil and military medical administration was separated. Henceforth, military medical matters were entrusted to Military

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1. Records of the Hospital Board and the Medical Board are kept together under the title 'Medical Board'. For details regarding bulk etc., see Chapter "Ministry of Home Affairs", *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*. Volume 3.1, (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987).
  2. From 1868 to 1910 (except for a short period of 2 years, 1881—1883, when the Branch was with the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department), Sanitary Branch remained with Home Department. But with the creation of Education Department in 1910, Sanitary Branch was transferred to this new Department.

Surgeons General appointed for the three Presidencies, while civil medical matters were placed under Surgeons General appointed for the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and Deputy Surgeons General in respect of other major provinces. Medical matters of the Government of India were also placed under a Surgeon General, who assumed all the powers previously held by the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner who had been appointed in 1866.

On 1 April 1896, Civil Medical Services of the three Presidencies were centralised into one service, i.e. Indian Medical Service, and were placed under the charge of the Surgeon General with Government of India, subsequently designated as Director General of Indian Medical Service. Army Medical administration was as well centralised under the Government of India with a Principal 'Medical Officer for the Armed Forces. In 1896 itself, a separate Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was appointed. But on 6 July 1914, the office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was amalgamated with that of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.<sup>3</sup>

With the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1919, matters like public health sanitation, medical administration, etc. became provincial subjects. However, matters connected with policy decision and coordination over these subjects remained with the Government of India, and continued to be dealt in the Home Department till these were transferred on 5 August 1921 to the Education Department, thereafter designated as Education and Health Department.

When re-grouping of the Secretariat took place in 1923 as a result of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee (appointed for effecting economy in expenditure), the Education and Health Department, and the Revenue and Agriculture Department were amalgamated to form a combined Department of Education, Health and Lands, and the new Department became operative from 16 April 1923. Subjects dealt under the heading "Health" within the Department of Education, Health and Lands were : medical administration (including administration of the Civil Medical Services), public health and sanitation, and medical records.

In August 1923, the 'Medical Branch' and the 'Sanitary Branch' of Education, Health and Lands Department were merged together to form a new Branch designated as Health Branch. Thus, subjects of Medical Branch, viz., administration of Civil Medical Service, development of medical science (including medical colleges and schools), chemical examiners, civil lunatics and administration of lunatic asylums, Medical Registration Acts, collection of vital statistics, administration of Pasteur Institute and Edward VII Tuberculosis Institute, alongwith subjects of Sanitary Branch, viz., Sanitary Commissioner, sanitation and its improvements, sanitation in Haj pilgrim-

3. Records of the Director General of Indian Medical Service, subsequently rechristened as Director-General of Health Services from 1947, are kept separately as a distinct group.

mage, control of malaria, plague, etc. came under the Health Branch. In 1933, Local Self-Government Branch, which was dealing with functions like control of Municipalities and Municipal Local Boards, the Municipal Acts—framing and amendments, charitable and religious endowments, contributions from Provincial to Municipal Funds and *vice versa*, loans raised by Municipal Councils from Government or from other sources, town planning, village *panchayats*, pilgrim taxes, etc., was as well taken over by the Health Branch.<sup>4</sup>

By 1945, the Department of Education, Health and Lands had become extremely unwieldy, and in the interest of efficiency, this Department was trifurcated on 1 September 1945, and a separate Department of Health was constituted. Department of Health was henceforth given the responsibility of dealing with subjects like medical relief, public health and sanitation, medical research, nutrition research, medical profession, Indian Medical Service, medical education, nursing profession, pharmaceutical profession, drug standards, medical store depots, cinchona products and quinine substitutes, resettlement of demobilised medical and auxiliary medical personnel, and also miscellaneous matters like burial and burial grounds, inns and inn-keepers, pilgrimage in India, etc.<sup>5</sup> On 2 August 1946 registration of births and deaths and matters relating to lunatic asylums, which were being dealt within the Home Department were transferred to Department of Health.<sup>6</sup>

On 29 August 1947, Department of Health was designated as Ministry of Health, and thereafter the main functions of the Ministry of Health comprised: port and air quarantine, public health and sanitation, prevention and control of disease, occupational health, nutrition, vital statistics and registration of births and deaths, water supply, sewage, drainage and disposal of community wastes, river, beach and air pollution; prevention of spread of infectious or contagious diseases from one province or unit to another, medical relief, hospitals and dispensaries, lunacy and mental deficiency, and Ranchi Inter-Provincial Mental Hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, nursing and dental profession and education: medical and public health services, training of medical and public health personnel, medical public health, malaria and nutritional research; international sanitary conventions; World Health Organisation—United Nations International Childrens'

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4. Prior to its naming as Local Self-Government Branch in 1923, the Branch was known as Municipality Branch. For details about Municipality Branch see *Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India*, Part IV, (New Delhi, 1980) p. 96.

5. For the functions allotted to Department of Health in 1945, see Appendix-X in the *Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India*, Part IV, (New Delhi, 1980).

6. Work relating to Lunatic Asylums was originally dealt within Public Branch of the Home Department. In September 1873, this work was taken over by the newly created Medical Branch in the Home Department. In 1921, however, an independent 'Lunatic Asylum' Branch was created. But it functioned for a short period only, and in 1922 it was amalgamated with Jails Branch under Home Department.

Emergency Fund, United Nations Appeal for Children; adulteration in foodstuffs and drugs, control of drug standards, cinchona products, quinine and quinine substitutes; medical stores, depots, and factories; Local Government i.e. the constitution and powers of Municipal Corporations, Improvement Trusts, District Boards, Mining Settlement Authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of Local Self-Government or Village Administration; Municipal Community Services and Town Improvement; pilgrimage in India, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, College of Nursing, New Delhi, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, and anti-malaria organisations in the coal-fields, training abroad of medical, dental, nursing and allied personnel; housing and town planning; and Red Cross (excluding problems relating to protection of prisoners of war and other war victims).<sup>7</sup>

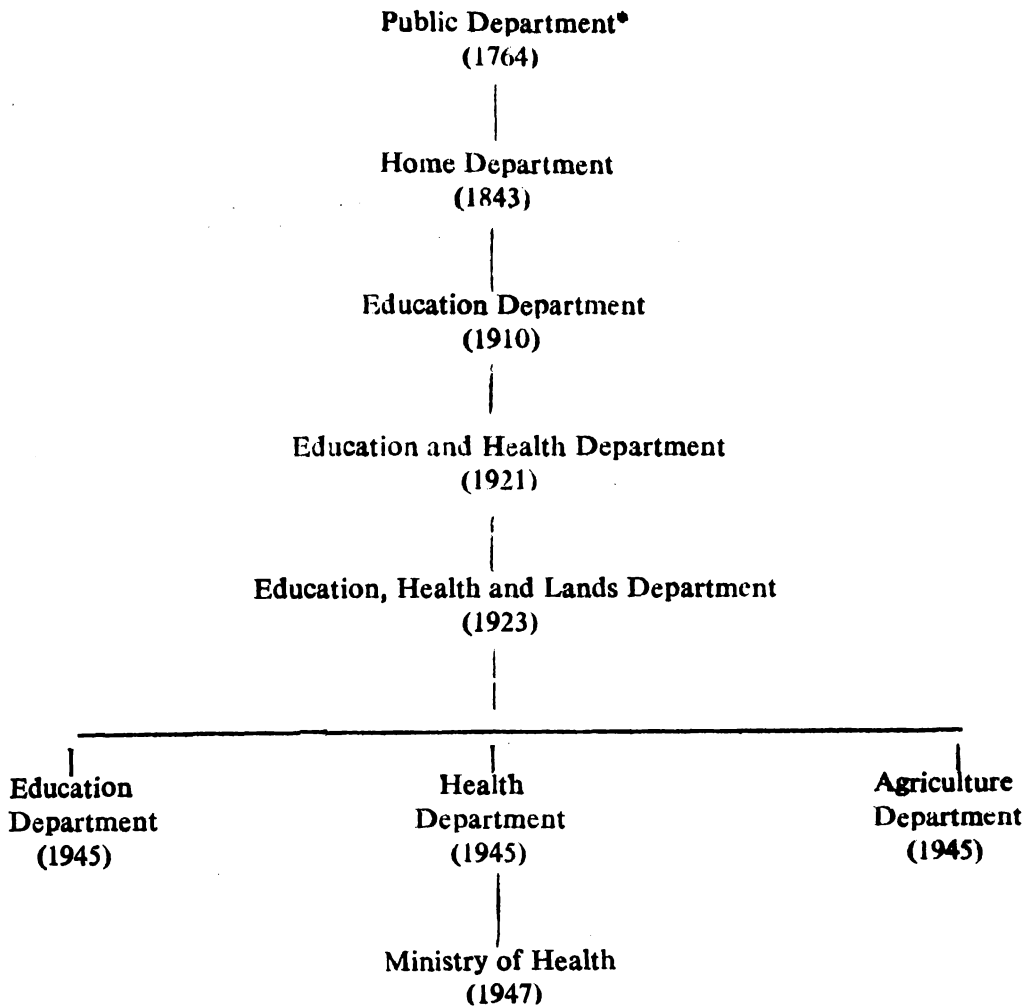
Functions of Ministry of Health were further expanded when it started Contributory Health Service Scheme in 1954. The object of the Scheme was to provide better medical facilities for Central Government employees and their families, and also to serve as a pilot project for a National Health Insurance Scheme. Under the Contributory Health Service Scheme, full-time medical officers, including specialists were appointed to look after the needs of all classes of government servants residing in Delhi and New Delhi against payment of a small monetary contribution on a sliding scale according to pay of the employees.

In March 1958, work relating to village *panchayats*, which had so far been dealt within the Local Self-Government Branch of the Ministry of Health, was transferred to the Ministry of Community Development.<sup>8</sup> And thus in 1960, the Ministry of Health was concerned mainly with matters relating to : international health relations, port quarantine, inter-state quarantine, control of standards of imported drugs, administration of certain training and research institutions, and medical and public health administration in Union Territories. In addition, the Ministry had power and responsibilities in respect of certain subjects covered in the Concurrent and State Lists. Subjects like medical, dental, pharmaceutical, nursing and other allied professions, prevention of adulteration in food-stuffs, and prevention of the spread of disease from one State to another, as covered in the Concurrent List, were under the administrative control of Ministry of Health. As for matters covered in the State List, functions of the Ministry of Health extended to co-ordination in matters of Health and local self-government; and collection and supply of information, provision of expert technical assistance, and advice in health and medical matters. And for overall administrative efficiency, Secretariat of the Ministry had been divided into four Divisions : (i) Planning, Hospital and Drugs; (ii) Medical; (iii) Local Self Government and International Health; and (iv) House-Keeping.

7. For the functions allotted to the Department of Health in 1948, see Appendix XII in the *Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India*, Part IV, (New Delhi, 1980).

8. Ministry of Community Development had been formed in 1956.

## GROWTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH



\*Records of the Hospital Board (1796) and Medical Board (1796—1859) are kept alongwith the Public/Home Department.



## RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A. Department of Health	1945-1946*
B. Ministry of Health	1947-1960
C. Other Groups	

Separate Annual Index only for Public Health Branch of Health Department for the year 1945 is available.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)

### A. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 1945-1946

#### *Name of the Branch\*\**

1.	Health . . . . .	1945	2	—
2.	Public Health*** . . . . .	1945—1946	5	—
3.	Public Health-1 . . . . .	1945—1946	3	—
4.	Public Health-2 . . . . .	1946	2	—
5.	Planning and Resettlement . . . . .	1946	3	—

### B. MINISTRY OF HEALTH 1947-1960

#### *Name of the Branch*

1.	Local Self Government . . . . .	1947—1960	18	—
2.	Public Health-2 . . . . .	1947	6	—
3.	Planning and Resettlement . . . . .	1947	2	—
4.	Training . . . . .	1947	5	—

### C. OTHER GROUPS

1. Director-General of Indian Medical Service/Directorate General of Health Services 1896-1948 . . . . .

#### *(a) Name of the Branch*

i.	Air Raid Precautions (A.R.P.) . . . . .	1941—1945	16	—
ii.	Cash . . . . .	1943—1947	15	—
iii.	Central Medical Employment Bureau	1946—1947	4	—

\*For records prior to 1945, see Chapters, on 'Ministry of Home Affairs' and 'Ministry of Education', in *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1, (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987).

\*\*Besides Branches mentioned at 1—5, the Department of Health also had Medical-I, Medical-II, Drugs and General Branches. Their records are, however, not available in the Department.

\*\*\*The Public Health-1 Branch continued under Ministry of Health after 1947. However no records of this Branch are available in the Department after 1946.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
iv.	Civil Provisioning . . . . .	1942—1943	1	—
v.	Drugs . . . . .	1945—1947	7	—
vi.	General . . . . .	1912—1946	144	—
vii.	Indent (Famine Relief) . . . . .	1946	2	—
viii.	Indian Army Medical Corps . . . . .	1943—1945	10	—
ix.	Indian Medical Directorate . . . . .	1912—1947	154	—
x.	Indian Research Fund Association (Research)	1914—1946	182	—
xi.	Medical . . . . .	1937—1948	182	—
xii.	Nursing . . . . .	1941—1942	7	—
xiii.	Planning and Development . . . . .	1943	9	—
xiv.	Public Health (Sanitary) . . . . .	1901—1943	232	—
xv.	Public Health (I) . . . . .	1944—1947	28	—
xvi.	Public Health (II) . . . . .	1945—1947	15	—
xvii.	Records . . . . .	1942—1947	16	—
xviii.	Recruitment . . . . .	1941—1947	107	—
xix.	Resettlement . . . . .	1940—1948	164	—
xx.	Social Insurance . . . . .	1945—1948	4	—
xxi.	Statistical . . . . .	1942	7	—
xxii.	Stores . . . . .	1896—1941	267	—
xxiii.	Stores (General) . . . . .	1942—1946	34	—
xxiv.	Stores (Import and Export) . . . . .	1942—1946	11	—
xxv.	Stores (Indent-I) . . . . .	1940—1947	41	—
xxvi.	Stores (Indent-II) . . . . .	1942—1946	29	—
xxvii.	Stores (Planning) . . . . .	1941—1942	1	—
<b>(b) Miscellaneous Records</b>				
i.	Inspection Reports* . . . . .	1852—1866	—	18
ii.	Medical Department Bengal Records** . . . . .	1855—1899	14	—
iii.	Personal Files of Civil Medical Prac- titioners in Army(Graduates)*** . . . . .	—	9	—
iv.	Personal Files of Civil Medical Prac- titioners in Army (Licentiate)*** . . . . .	—	5	—
v.	Personal files of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons*** . . . . .	—	227	—
vi.	Personal Files of Indian Medical Service Officers*** . . . . .	—	138	—

\*These are Medical Inspection Reports on various diseases reported in hospitals.

\*\*These are miscellaneous papers relating to returns and statements of services of the Indian Medical Service officers of Bengal, medical aid to certain hospitals, opening of new hospitals and dispensaries, reports on famine stricken districts of Bengal and Bihar etc.

\*\*\*These files are arranged alphabetically by name.

**SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE  
SERIES**

1. Acquisition of land for the Insane Hospital.  
Hospital Board, Proceedings Volume, 24 July 1787.
2. Mr. Gillman's propaganda on vaccine inoculation at Har-  
dwar.  
Medical Board, Proceedings Volume, 30 March 1807.
3. Arrangement for training Veterinary students at Ballygunge,  
Calcutta.  
Medical Board, Proceedings Volume, 26 March 1821.
4. Recruitment of Indian doctors for Government service.  
Medical Board, 30 May 1822, No. 9.
5. Improvement in facilities for the pilgrims at Jagannath  
(Puri) at the time of *Rath Yatra*.  
Medical Board, 18 August 1825, No. 18.
6. Particulars of the pestilence (glandular affection with fever)  
at Pali in Jodhpur.  
Medical Board, 9 October 1837, No. 3.
7. Printing of an *Indian Pharmacopoeia* under the editorship  
of Dr. O' Shanganessy.  
Medical Board, 23 September 1837, No. 7.
8. Correspondence relating to investigation into the nature and  
treatment of the Camel disease—*Pakdar*.  
Medical Board, 20 September 1847, No. 23.
9. Pamphlet on the 'Endemic Skin Disease of India', as pre-  
pared by Drs. Fox and Farquhar.  
Home Department, Medical Branch, 'A' Proceedings,  
November 1873, Nos. 15—38.
10. Rules for admission into Agra Medical School for the Civil  
Assistant Class.  
Home Department, Medical Branch, 'A' Proceedings,  
January 1878, Nos. 20—22.
11. Note by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on  
the Annual Returns of Hospitals and Dispensaries for the  
year 1897.  
Home Department, Medical Branch, 'A' Proceedings,  
February 1899, Nos. 191-229.
12. Information regarding leper asylums in India.  
Home Department, Medical Branch, 'A' Proceedings,  
May 1904, Nos. 15—39.
13. Lady Minto's proposal for providing trained nurses from  
Europe for service in the Northern Provinces of India.

Home Department, Medical Branch, 'A' Proceedings, January 1907, Nos. 95—97.

14. Reports showing results of further experiments made with Dr. Deycke's 'Nastin' treatment of Leprosy.  
Home Department, Medical Branch, 'A' Proceedings, March 1913, Nos. 53—57.
15. Sanitary arrangements in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales.  
Education and Health Department, Sanitary Branch, 'B' Proceedings, January 1922, Nos. 1—38.
16. Establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine at Bombay.  
Education and Health Department, Medical Branch, 'A' Proceedings, August 1922, Nos. 1—38.
17. Framing of a rule under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 for disinfection or destruction of contaminated food stuffs.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, 'B' Proceedings, December 1923, Nos. 101-102.
18. Examination of Report of the Drugs Enquiry Committee.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, 1932, File No. 104-3/1932-H.
19. Proposal of the Rockfeller Foundation to undertake an investigation in Cholera in India.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, 1934, File No. 40-1/1934-H.
20. Anti-Malaria works carried out in Delhi since 1928.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, 1935, File No. 44-18/1935-H.
21. Notice of a bill to be introduced by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Member of Legislative Assembly, in the Central Legislative Assembly to prevent the juveniles in India from smoking tobacco.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, 1935, File No. 44-18/1935-H.
22. Proposal for establishment of an All India League of Health.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, 1937, File No. 52-40/1937-H.
23. Rules regarding Indian Medical Service officers' reversion to Military employment.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, Branch, 1938, File No. 12-49/1938-H.

24. Award of scholarships to Chinese students, doctors and officials for training in India for Post-Graduate Courses in Malaria and Plague Control.  
Education, Health and Lands Department, Health Branch, 1942, File No. 26-8/1942-H.
25. Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association held in New Delhi on 27 and 28 March, 1944.  
Department of Health, Public Health Branch, 1945, File No. 23-3/1945-P.H.
26. Outbreak of Cholera in Delhi in 1944 and measures for its control.  
Department of Health, Public Health Branch, 1945, File No. 23-3/1945-H.-I.
27. Final Report on statistical evaluation of anti-cholera inoculation.  
Director-General of Indian Medical Service, Indian Research Fund Association (Research) Branch, 1946, File No. 20-2/1946-R(IRFA).
28. Establishment of a factory for manufacture of pre-fabricated houses in India.  
Ministry of Health, Local Self Government Branch, 1948, File No. 14-29/1948-L.S.G.
29. Donation of US \$ 85,000 by Ford Foundation of United States of America for construction of a Community Centre in Bhangi Colony, Delhi, as a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.  
Ministry of Health, Local Self Government Branch, 1952, File No. 21-56/1952-L.S.G.
30. Revision of Policy regarding allotment of land at concessional rates to social, cultural or charitable institutions for schools, hospitals etc.  
Ministry of Health, Local Self Government Branch 1956, File No. 6-29/1956-L.S.G.

## MINISTRY OF LAW

All legal matters of the English East India Company were initially dealt with in the Public Department as Public Consultations. But with the grant of *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company in 1765 the prevalent practice underwent a change. Henceforth, legal matters concerning mostly land disputes and land revenue cases began to be recorded as Revenue Consultations in the Public Department, though other legal matters like Court of Quarter Sessions and correspondence with the Justices continued to be dealt with in the said Department as Public Consultations. The Company had, however, very limited powers till the passing of the Regulating Act (1773) in respect of formulation and enforcement of laws and regulations. But with the enactment of the above Act in 1773, the Governor-General in Council was empowered to make rules and regulations, and pass ordinances for effective functioning of civil administration of the Company's settlements at Fort William. More legal powers were accorded to the Governor-General by yet another Act of Parliament<sup>1</sup> passed in 1781, authorizing the Governor-General in Council to frame regulations for Provincial Courts and Councils.<sup>2</sup>

With increase in the number of land dispute cases the business dealt with in the Revenue Consultations was split up into 'Revenue' and 'Judicial' in 1790, and a new Judicial Branch was formed in the Public Department to handle all proceedings relating to administration of civil and criminal justice.<sup>3</sup> Then in 1794, the Public Department had Law Consultations to deal with all matters relating to court of Quarter Sessions and correspondence with the Justices.<sup>4</sup>

The Charter Act of 1833 brought forth many important changes in the administrative set up of the Secretariat. It divested the East India Company of its commercial obligations and henceforth it became a governing body with a centralised system of administration and legislation, Under the provisions of this Charter Act the Governor General in Council was empowered to pass Acts for all the Presidencies. Further, an Indian Law Commission was appointed to enquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing Courts of Justice and all police establishments within the Company's terri-

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1. "An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the East India Company".
  2. Between the years 1800-1807, similar legislative powers were granted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay as well.
  3. Records of the Revenue and the Judicial series upto the year 1834 are with the West Bengal State Archives, Calcutta.
  4. However, it appears that the need for such a separation was felt much earlier as some stray Law Consultations for the years 1777, 1780 and 1781 are found among the Home Department records housed in the National Archives of India.

ories. The Commission was also to examine all existing judicial procedures, nature and operation of all laws, civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of India and to which subjects of the East India Company were amenable.<sup>5</sup>

In view of the centralised system of administration and legislations as introduced by the Charter Act of 1833 work relating to legal matters increased considerably. Consequently, 'Law Consultations' in Public Department were discontinued by a Resolution dated 20 January 1835, and henceforth all matters concerning Law, correspondence with the Justice, and Indian Law Commission began to be incorporated in the Judicial Proceedings of Home Department. This new arrangement too could not continue for long and hence a separate Legislative Department was created in June 1835 to deal with all legal matters.

In 1843, when Secretariat of the Government of India was separated from that of the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department was abolished, and all functions of this Department were allocated to a newly created Legislative Branch in the Home Department of the Government of India. On 20 May 1854, the Legislative Branch too was abolished and all its functions were entrusted to Legislative Council of the Governor-General, which had been constituted under the Charter Act of 1853, and met for the first time on 20 May 1854. However, from 1856 onwards two items, viz. 'Messages' from Legislative Council requesting Governor-General's assent to Bills, and 'Messages' from the Governor-General conveying his assent, were recorded in Public Branch of the Home Department.

With the enactment of Government of India Act in 1858, the Legislative powers of the Presidencies, which had been taken over by the Governor-General in Council under the Charter Act of 1833, were restored to the respective Presidencies, and separate Advocates General were appointed for each of the Presidency to act as legal adviser and interpreter of legal matters in their respective Governments. As Calcutta was still the Imperial Capital and the Headquarters of the Government of Bengal, the Advocate-General of Bengal acted for both Government of India and the Presidency of Bengal.

Consequent to the changes introduced by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the Legislative Branch, which had been abolished in 1854, was revived in the Home Department in 1861. In addition to the functions that it performed previously, the Legislative Branch was henceforth assigned with some more duties like preparation of : (i) drafts of Government Bills, (ii) papers relating to meetings of the Select Committees, and (iii) reports and proceedings of the Council for making laws and regulations, etc. This allocation of legislative

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5. The Commission was responsible for drafting of the Indian Penal Code and for laying the basis for codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. However, activities of the Commission steadily declined, and by the year 1849 it became practically defunct.

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business to Home Department delayed expeditious disposal of legal matters. As a result, the Legislative Branch was upgraded into an independent Legislative Department with effect from 16 February 1869. The newly created Department inherited from Legislative Branch of Home Department all correspondence with local Governments and Her Majesty's Government in Great Britain in matters relating to Acts and Bills. Further, it was required to tender legal advice to various Departments of Government of India.<sup>6</sup>

At the end of 1874, Government of India appointed a Committee, known as 'Hobhouse Committee' to suggest the *modus operandi* for effective and expeditious disposal of legal business in Government of India as also in Government of Bengal. The Commission in its report dated 6 March 1875 pointed out the weakness afflicting the proper functioning of legal business, and suggested various measures to remedy them. It recommended that functions of various officers connected with legal matters, viz. Advocate General, Standing Counsel, and Government Solicitor deserved to be clearly defined.<sup>7</sup>

During the first World War and thereafter certain changes were effected in the Legislative Department. On 1 September 1914, works relating to Prize Courts, which were until then administered mainly by Army Department, and partly by Commerce and Industry Department, were transferred to Legislative Department. The works of Prize Court thus transferred involved implementation of instructions of the Secretary of State for India regarding Prize Courts law, and International Law. After the First World War, on 21 February 1920, an additional branch known as Peace Treaty Branch was constituted in the Legislative Department for dealing with all legal matters connected with provisions of the Peace Treaty signed with Germany in 1919. Various provisions like pre-war debts and claims, working of League of Nations, trading by foreigners, etc. connected with the Peace Treaties had legal dimensions. Consequently, these came under the purview of the Peace Treaty Branch. Another post-First World War period development was the establishment of a Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) at Calcutta. This Office had been established on 12 July 1920 under the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920. It was initially attached to Commerce Department. Subsequently, on 3 August 1921, this Office was transferred to Peace Treaty Branch of the Legislative Department. Main functions of the Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) were as follows : (i) to settle pre-war debts between British

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6. Cases from various Departments seeking legal advice are grouped together and are kept under the nomenclature 'Un-Official' and 'Confidential Un-Official' Series.

7. For details about the report see Home Department, Judicial Branch, November 1878-1879, Nos. 127—133.

8. Meanwhile, in view of the War, certain rules had been framed by Government of Great Britain on 5 August 1914 in pursuance of Prize Court Act of 1894. These rules were amended on 30 September 1914 which came into force in India by a proclamation dated 6 November 1914 issued by Governor-General in India.



nationals in India and German nationals in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Treaty of Versailles; (ii) to put forward and endeavour to effect agreements with the German authorities in respect of claims of British Indian nationals in respect of their property, rights and interest in pre-war German territory, including former German colonies; and (iii) to account to the German Clearing Office of the proceeds of liquidation of German property rights and interests in India.

On 1 January 1920, a Solicitor Branch was created in the Legislative Department following the appointment of the first Solicitor to the Government of India.<sup>9</sup> Functions of the Solicitor were, however, confined mainly to tendering of advice on legal matters.

Meanwhile, volume of work in the Legislative Department had increased because of constitutional changes effected by the Government of India Act of 1919. Consequently, more branches like Assembly Branch, Council Branch, Publication Branch and Library Branch were created in the said Department. Assembly Branch dealt with various matters connected with the Legislative Assembly, viz. Issue of summons and circulars for meetings, electoral rules and regulations, preparation of summary of the session, preparation of weekly statement, etc. Similarly, Council Branch dealt with various subjects of the Council of State, viz., election, nomination and registration of the members, preparation, printing and circulation of lists of business, preparation of summary of each session of the Council of State, etc. Publication Branch was concerned with preparation, publication, distribution and sale of modified reprints of Acts and various Provincial codes, and collection and publication of Law Member's Minutes, etc. Main function of the Library Branch was confined to acquisition of books and journals relating to law, and reports on law prepared by Government of India.

Another important development having links with the Government of India Act of 1919 was the creation of a new office called Reforms Office on 13 December 1919. This office dealt with legal matters connected with constitutional reforms introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919.<sup>10</sup> This Office remained active for two years only, and was wound up on 31 March 1921. Subsequently, work of the Reforms Office was taken over by Public Branch of the Home Department. On 15 May 1930, Reforms Office was again revived to deal with questions relating to constitutional reforms arising out of the Simon Commission's Report of 1930. After the enactment of Government of India Act of 1935, it was the Reforms Office which was to deal with various legal matters connected with implementation of the proposed 'Federal' part of the Constitution. Besides, it was the responsibility of the Reforms Office to tender advice to

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9. Prior to 1920, Solicitor firm of Calcutta was looking after the work of Solicitor to the Government on contract basis.

10. Prior to 1919 subjects relating to Constitutional Reforms was dealt with in the Home Department.

various departments of the Government of India on legal matters. But when Federal scheme was suspended after the outbreak of the Second World War, main function of the Reforms Office was restricted only to tendering of advice to the Governor-General on constitutional issues. The Reforms Office was abolished on 1 March 1940, and all its functions were taken over by the Governor-General's Secretariat (Reforms).

In August 1946, a number of subjects under the control of Legislative Department were transferred to Home Department and *vice versa* for administrative convenience. Subjects like conventions with other countries in judicial matters, extradition of criminals and accused persons from British India to Indian States, constitution and organisation of all courts (excluding the Federal Court), Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, and suits against and prosecution of government servants in certain cases were transferred from Legislative Department to Home Department. Similarly, law relating to charitable and religious endowments, Civil Law and Civil Procedure, marriage and divorce under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, registration of deeds and documents, etc. were transferred from Home Department to Legislative Department.

On 29 August 1947, Legislative Department was redesignated as Ministry of Law. Main functions of the Ministry at this stage comprised of the following :

- (i) Advice to Ministries on legal matters, including interpretation of laws, scrutiny of statutory rules and orders, legal proceedings, and conveyancing and conduct of reference and appeals to the Federal Court on behalf of the Government of India.
- (ii) Drafting and promulgation of Ordinances, and drafting of Bills and Regulations.
- (iii) Publication of Central Acts, Ordinances and Regulations, General Statutory Rules and Orders, and Acts of Parliament relating to India, translations of Central Bills, Acts and Ordinances into Hindustani (both Hindi and Urdu scripts).
- (iv) Arrangement of Government Business in Legislature.
- (v) Business connected with the Advocate General of India, other Central Government Law Officers, and Law Officers of Provinces, whose services are shared by Ministries of the Central Government.
- (vi) The Federal Court : rules relating to conditions of service of its judges, officers and establishments, and questions relating to jurisdiction of, and other business relating to the Federal Court. Enlargement of Appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court, References under Section 213 of Government of India Act.

- (vii) Coorg Bills and distribution of other Provincial Bills and Acts to concerned Ministries of the Government of India.
- (viii) Civil Law and Civil Procedure, including law relating to evidence and oaths, marriage and divorce, infants and minors, adoption, wills, intestacy and succession (same as regards agricultural land and transfer of property other than agricultural land), arbitration, bankruptcy and insolvency, Administrators-General and Official Trustees and actionable wrongs.
- (ix) Reciprocal arrangements with Indian States and other Commonwealth Countries for enforcement of maintenance orders.
- (x) Summons, etc. from the Dominion Courts for executions in Commonwealth Countries and *vice-versa*.
- (xi) Enforcement of Maintenance Orders.
- (xii) Disposal of estates of foreigners dying in any province of India.
- (xiii) Legal Profession.
- (xiv) Admiralty jurisdiction.
- (xv) Convention with foreign countries in matters of Civil Law.
- (xvi) Religious and Chritable Endowments for Chief Commissioners' Provinces only.
- (xvii) Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943, Pensions Appeal Tribunals.
- (xviii) Business connected with Indian Constitutional Reforms. Issuing of Statutory orders of the Governor General.

On 12 August 1958, Ministry of Law was reorganised and two separate Departments were created : Department of Legal Affairs, and Legislative Department. The Department of Legal Affairs dealt with : (i) advisory and conveyancing work, (ii) arrangements for conduct of Government litigation, and (iii) matters relating to the Election Commission, and the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. The Legislative Department, on the other hand, dealt with legislative subject allotted to the Ministry, viz. revision of Statute law, scrutiny of Statutory rules, orders, notifications, etc., and publication and translation of Central Laws. In addition, it was to act as the coordinating agency between the Centre and the States in matters relating to drafting of laws. Matters relating to Official Language (Legislative) Commission also came under its administrative control.

**GROWTH OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW**

**Council at Fort William  
(1748)\***

**Public/General Department  
(1764)**

**Legislative Department  
(1835)**

**Home Department  
(1843)**

**Legislative Department  
(1869)**

**Ministry of Law  
(1947)**

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\*National Archives of India has in its custody records in regular series from 1748.

## RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A. Legislative Department	1869–1947*
B. Ministry of Law	1947–1952
C. Other Groups	

Separate Annual Indices of the Legislative Department are available except those in 'Other Groups'. Annual Indices of Public, Home and Legislative Departments may, however, be consulted for records prior to 1869.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	(i)	(ii)

### A. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT 1869–1947

#### (a) Name of the Branch

1.	Assembly . . . . .	1928	2	—
2.	Assembly and Council . . . . .	1921—1927	89	—
3.	Council and General . . . . .	1927—1947	132	—
4.	Establishment . . . . .	1921—1940	40	—
5.	General . . . . .	1921—1927	108	—
6.	Legislative . . . . .	1869—1920	615	—
7.	Library . . . . .	1921—1935	8	—
8.	Peace Treaty . . . . .	1920—1937	25	4
9.	Prize Court . . . . .	1914—1917	1	—
10.	Publication . . . . .	1921—1943	115	50
11.	Solicitor . . . . .	1920—1930	19	—

#### (b) Despatches

1.	From Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1869—1910	1	9
2.	To Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1869—1920	—	20

#### (c) Miscellaneous Records

1.	Account Book of Expenditure . . . . . (Establishment)	1879—1882	—	1
2.	List of Packets to Court of Directors** . . . . .	1810—1854	—	2

\*For the records of Legislative Department prior to 1869, see the chapter on 'Ministry of Home Affairs' in *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1 (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987).

\*\*These contain details of contents of despatches and other transactions addressed to the Court of Directors and sent through frigates, ships, India-man etc. The list also has entries under the heading 'Commercial List' which are invoices of piece-goods, saltpetre, cotton, raw silk and other commodities of trade, sent through these ships.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
3.	Minutes and Notes by Lord Hobhouse and others . . . . .	1874—1876	1	—
4.	Minute Book of the Council . . . . .	1869—1873	—	4
5.	New South Wales votes on the proceedings of the Legislative Council, . . . . .	1852—1858	—	20
6.	Papers relating to Acts . . . . .	1869—1924	39	850
7.	Papers relating to Constitutional Statutes and Consolidation Bills* . . . . .	1875—1896	—	1
8.	Register of:			
i.	Austrian Prisoners of War . . . . .	1914—1919	—	1
ii.	Circular Letters . . . . .	1910—1933	—	2
iii.	Despatches from Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1869—1887	—	1
iv.	Despatches to Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1869—1920	—	6
v.	Despatches to Under Secretary of State for India . . . . .	1869—1920	—	3
vi.	Establishment 'B' proceedings . . . . .	1921—1924	—	1
vii.	German Prisoners of War . . . . .	1914—1919	—	1
viii.	Local Bills . . . . .	1898—1937	—	13
ix.	Miscellaneous papers . . . . .	1909—1924	—	4
x.	Notifications . . . . .	1920—1924	—	3
xi.	Unofficial letters received . . . . .	1873—1932	—	79
9.	Treaty of Peace :			
i.	between Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria . . . . .	1919	—	1
ii.	between Allied and Associated powers and Germany . . . . .	1919	—	1
<b>B. MINISTRY OF LAW</b>				
<b>1947—1952</b>				
<i>Name of the Section</i>				
1.	Council and General . . . . .	1947-1948	1	—
2.	Legislative . . . . .	1948—1952	5	—
3.	Reforms . . . . .	1947-1948	1	—
<b>C. OTHER GROUPS</b>				
1. Advocate General's Office:				
i.	Files . . . . .	1875—1919	11	—
ii.	Opinions 'B' . . . . .	1921—1937	1	—

\*Printed volume relating to legislation for consolidating the entire statutes and other statutory enactments relating to India.

1	2	3	4	
			(i)	(ii)
iii.	Proceedings of various Departments of Government of India containing Advocate General's opinions	. 1875—1911	—	14
2.	Indian Law Commission Proceedings	. 1837-1838	—	1
3.	Legislative Council Proceedings	. 1854—1880	4	38
4.	Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts)	. 1920—1934	5	—
5.	Reforms Office*			
<i>(a) Name of the Branch</i>				
i.	Federation	. . . . . 1937—1940	22	—
ii.	Franchise	. . . . . 1919—1921, 1935—1936	} 31	—
iii.	General	. . . . . 1919—1921 1935—1940	} 41	—
iv.	Miscellaneous	. . . . . 1919—1937	1	—
v.	Reforms	. . . . . 1919—1321 1930—1947	} 69	—
vi.	Special	. . . . . 1935—1938	16	—
vii.	Subjects**	. . . . . 1920-1921	4	—
<i>(b) Despatches</i>				
	To Secretary of State for India	. 1919—1921, 1932—1935	} 4	—
<i>(c) Miscellaneous records</i>				
i.	Departmental Memoranda	. 1923—1932	2	—
ii.	Draft Adaptations to unrepealed General Acts	. . . . . 1860—1936	—	9
iii.	Indian Statutory Commission Papers	. . . . . 1930	1	—
iv.	Notes (Federation Branch)	. 1937-1938	1	—
v.	Notes (Miscellaneous Branch)	. 1929—1937	3	—
vi.	Notes (Special Branch)	. . . . . 1927—1929	2	—
vii.	Orders in Council	. . . . . 1936—1937	1	—
viii.	Secret Notes (Miscellaneous Branch)	. . . . . 1930-1931	1	—
6.	Solicitor's Records	. . . . . 1918—1943	90	—

\*Annual Indices are available.

\*\*The Subjects Branch was concerned with the work arising out of classification of the Central, Provincial and Transferred subjects introduced by the constitutional reforms of 1919,

SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE  
SERIES

1. Appointment of Justices of Peace and Superintendents of Police for the town of Calcutta.  
Public Department, Law Branch, 21 February 1794, Nos. 1-4.
2. Criminal jurisdiction of the *Adalat* of the Northern Division of Malabar.  
Public Department, Law Branch, 3 May 1797, Nos. 1-2.
3. Regulations for preventing foreigners from coming to Bengal by Sea.  
Public Department, Law Branch, 11 September 1800, Nos. 21-34.
4. Supply of blankets, flour, rice and spices for consumption by convicts deported to Mauritius Island.  
Public Department, Law Branch, 26 July 1815, Nos. 2-6.
5. Instructions regarding issue of Passports to all Europeans and Americans (not in the Company's service), for residing in the interior of the Upper Provinces.  
General Department, Law Branch, 23 February 1826, Nos. 1-13.
6. Active participation of Hari Mohan Tagore, Dwarka Nath Tagore, and Raja Radha Kant Deb in the movement waged in favour of erecting a statue of Sir Edward Hyde in Supreme Court, Calcutta.  
General Department, Law Branch, 23 November 1830, Nos. 1-5.
7. Lord Macaulay's Minute on prison discipline.  
Legislative Department, 21 December 1835, Nos. 2-8.
8. Incorporation of a Bank at Bombay through the passing of an Act by the Governor-General of India in Council.  
Legislative Department, 17 February 1840, Nos. 14-19.
9. Petition against the draft Act regarding condition of slavery within the territories of the East India Company.  
Legislative Department, 7 April 1843, Nos. 1-13.
10. Suggestions by Government of Madras to Government of Ceylon regarding desirability of an Ordinance for better protection of Indian labourers in Ceylon.  
Home Department, Legislative Branch, 11 November 1848, Nos. 2-4.



11. **Enactment of Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure for the Punjab.**  
Legislative Department, 3 March 1854, Nos. 4-9.
12. **Proposal for extension of the Indian Penal Code to the Straits Settlements.**  
Home Department, Legislative Branch, 'A' Proceedings, April 1861, Nos. 3-5.
13. **Proposed Legislation for prevention of gambling in Burma.**  
Home Department, Legislative Branch, 'A' Proceedings, August 1865, Nos. 59-60.
14. **Act. VIII of 1870 for the prevention of female infanticide in India.**  
Legislative Department, 'A' Proceedings, April 1870, Nos. 4-42.
15. **Rules for the conduct of Legislation Business.**  
Legislative Department, 'A' Proceedings June 1875, Nos. 1-2.
16. **Exclusion of cantonments from the municipalities in the North Western Provinces and Oudh.**  
Legislative Department, 'B' Proceedings, June 1885, Nos. 48 & K.W.-I.
17. **Act X of 1891 amending Section 375 of Indian Penal Code on raising the age of consent for consummating marriage from 10 to 12 years.**  
Legislative Department, 'A' Proceedings, April 1891, Nos. 1-73.
18. **Legislation to declare gold coins as full legal tender in India at a fixed rate.**  
Legislative Department, 'A' Proceedings, September 1899, Nos. 28-38.
19. **Partition of Bengal and constitution of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.**  
Legislative Department, 'A' Proceedings, October 1905, Nos. 34-35.
20. **Advocate General's opinion on illicit exportation of birds' feathers by means of post.**  
Legislative Department, 'B' Proceedings, June 1907, No. 81.
21. **Law and Procedure of Prize Courts adopted by the various Departments of Government of India and the Provinces to implement the instructions from the Secretary of State for India.**  
Legislative Department, Prize Court Branch, 'B' Proceedings, January 1915, Nos. 7-26.

22. Interpellation by the Hon. Raja Promod Nath Roy, Member, Council of State, regarding railway connection between India and Burma.  
Legislative Department, Assembly and Council Branch, 'B' Proceedings, March 1921, Nos. 17-156.
23. Treaty between United States of America, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan regarding use of submarines and noxious gases in war.  
Legislative Department, General Branch, 'B' Proceedings, March 1923, Nos. 124-128.
24. Draft report on the work of Local Clearing Office, and comments of Central Clearing Office.  
Legislative Department, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), 1928, File No. 323-M.P./1928.
25. Collection of information by the League of Nations concerning legislative measures and practice governing the right to fly the national merchant flag.  
Legislative Department, Unofficial, 1930, No. 880/1930.
26. Constitution of the Central Government during the transitional period.  
Reforms Office, General Branch, 1935, File No. 35/1935-G(A).
27. Proposed amendment to legislation regarding Calcutta University and Secondary Education in Bengal.  
Legislative Department, Publication Branch, 1938, File No. 55-26/1938-E.
28. Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 : Discussion in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.  
Ministry of Law, Council and General Section, 1947, File No. 24/XV/1947/C & G.
29. The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949.  
Ministry of Law, Legislative Section, 1949, File No. 11-XLIII/1949-L.
30. The Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951.  
Ministry of Law, Legislative Section, 1951, File No. 11-XXXVIII/1952-L.
31. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1951.  
Ministry of Law, Legislative Section, 1952, File No. XVIII/1952-L.

## MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Establishment of Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 laid the foundation of scientific research in British India. It received greater fillip when organisations like Geological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India was established in 1851, 1890 and 1916 respectively. The Geological Survey of India was established for preparation of geological map of India facilitating geological explorations, including appraisal of mineral resources in the country, while the Botanical Survey of India was assigned the task of exploring the flora in the country. Among its objectives, the most important was to intensify botanical exploration in the country, and also to coordinate scientific activities of the provincial botanical departments, which were involved in botanical investigations. Similarly the Zoological Survey of India was to undertake survey of the variety and geographical distribution of Indian fauna. It was as well to study, observe and identify different animal species in different areas with stress on field ecology.

Ever since its establishment in 1851, Geological Survey of India was dealt within Public Branch of the Home Department. But with the constitution of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department on 6 June 1871, it was transferred to this newly created Department. Similarly, Botanical Survey of India which originally functioned under the heading 'Botanical Gardens' was administered under Public Branch of the Home Department (prior to 1871); Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department (1871—1879); and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (1881—1890). However, prior to August 1916, the work relating to Zoological exploration was dealt within Museums Branch of the Education Department under the heads "Museums" and "Zoological Gardens". But with the formation of the Zoological Survey of India at Calcutta on 1 July 1916, a Zoological Survey Branch was set up in the Education Department in August 1916.

Apart from establishment of the three Surveys, steps were as well taken for expansion of scientific research in other areas. An Indian Institute of Science was set up in Bangalore in 1909 to impart advanced instruction, and conduct original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge. Then in 1914, the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) was founded to bring scientists of the country to a common platform. Four years later, in 1918 the Industrial Commission was established to suggest measures for promotion of industrial and scientific research. The Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, was started in 1926 to provide expert instructions in mining engineering and applied geology. However, it

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1. In 1890 'Botanical Gardens' became 'Botanical Survey of India'.

was only in 1935 that the Government of India established the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau with the object of making a beginning and to lay the foundation on which research organisations suitable for the needs of the country could later be constructed. An Industrial Research Council consisting of representatives of the Central and Provincial governments was as well set up to advise on measures for the coordination and development of industrial research in the country. The National Institute of Sciences of India (NISI) was established in 1935 at Calcutta<sup>2</sup> as a 'national scientific society' to coordinate activities of premier scientific organisations, and to act as a body of scientists for 'promoting growth of science in India and harnessing scientific knowledge to national welfare'.

With the outbreak of Second World War, scientific resources of the country had to be mobilised for war purposes. Consequently, Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau was abolished. However, a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1940, to promote industrial research and coordinate activities of other scientific research institutions in the country.

In 1942, the Government decided to create an Industrial Research Fund, 'for the purpose of fostering Industrial Development in the country', and to administer this Fund, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1942, as an autonomous organisation. Main functions assigned to this Council were: promotion, guidance and coordination of scientific and industrial research in India; establishment and award of research studentships and fellowships; establishment, maintenance and management of laboratories and workshops; publication of scientific papers and journal of industrial research and development, etc.

Immediately after India became independent, scientific research received impetus when a separate Department of Scientific Research was created in June 1948, and was placed under the charge of the Prime Minister. In January 1951, when Ministries of the Government of India were re-organised, Department of Scientific Research came under the newly created Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. At the same time the Zoological Survey of India, and the Botanical Survey of India were transferred from Ministry of Food and Agriculture to this new Ministry.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, the Geological Survey of India which was under the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, was transferred to the newly created Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.<sup>4</sup> A few other research institutes were also established for the promotion of scientific and technical research in independent India. These institutions were to conduct research on

2. The Headquarters of NISI was shifted to Delhi in May 1946.

3. For details about organizational changes taking place in Ministry of Food and Agriculture, see Chapter 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' in *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1. (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987) pp. 55—58.

4. For details pertaining to Geological Survey of India please see Chapter, 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'.

various scientific problems, both fundamental and applied, and contribute to further strengthen and augment the field of scientific research. In the sphere of documentation activities, the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) was set up on 7 July 1951 as a result of an agreement signed between the Government of India and the UNESCO. Its mandate was to provide documentation services to national laboratories, scientific institutions, universities, and industrial concerns. In 1951, the Indian Institute of Technology started functioning in Kharagpur with the object of providing extensive facilities for advanced training and research in various branches of Engineering and Technology, and to give counsel in allied subject.<sup>5</sup> In 1953, Central Board of Geophysics was established for coordinating and developing resources available in scientific departments and universities for conducting research, field work, and training of personnel in geophysics. An attempt to stimulate development of patents and inventions in India from researches conducted in different research institutions was made when National Research Development Corporation of India was constituted in 1953. However, both the Central Board of Geophysics and National Research Development Corporation functioned as subordinate offices of Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

On 17 April 1957, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research was abolished and its work was divided between two Ministries, viz. the newly created Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and Ministry of Education. Henceforth, the work connected with mines and geology became a part of the newly created Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, while other functions became the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, which was re-designated as Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Thus all National Laboratories set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Zoological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India, and Central Board of Geophysics came under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Besides, this Ministry exercised limited control over a number of scientific institutions and organizations like India National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), National Research Development Corporation of India, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, etc. and it gave them liberal grants-in-aid for promotion of scientific and technical research.

On 10 April 1958, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research was bifurcated into Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Under the fresh allocation of functions, the latter dealt with subjects relating to scientific research, technical education and cultural activities.

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5. In 1945, the Central Government appointed a high powered Committee to make recommendation for the development of higher technical education in India to meet the growing demand for technical personnel for the post-war industrial development in the country. As per the recommendation of this Committee, Indian Institute of Technology was established at Kharagpur.

As in the case of scientific research, Government had taken steps to promote cultural activities from the middle of the 19th century. Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861 for preserving ancient monuments. Then in 1891, Imperial Record Department was created in Calcutta for preservation of Government records.<sup>6</sup> A few years later in 1902, the Imperial Library was established at Calcutta.<sup>7</sup> All matters relating to these institutions were looked after by the Education Branch of Home Department till a separate Education Department was created in 1910.<sup>8</sup>

After India became independent, most of the areas concerning cultural aspects, like archaeology, records, museums, etc. continued to remain with Ministry of Education. Besides, a few new institutions were created to meet the requirements. National Museum was established in 1949 to preserve and exhibit art objects and antiquities of national importance, and Indian Council for Cultural Relations—an autonomous body was formed in 1950 for establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries.<sup>9</sup> Soon three more autonomous institutions, viz. Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music), Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters) were established by Government of India in January 1953, August 1954 and March 1955 respectively. The main objective of Sangeet Natak Akademi was to foster and develop Indian music, dance and drama. Sahitya Akademi was to work actively to foster and coordinate literary activities in all Indian languages and to promote cultural unity of the country. Similarly, Lalit Kala Akademi was to encourage and promote study and research in the field of paintings, sculptures, architecture and applied arts. Meanwhile, National Gallery of Modern Art was opened in March 1954 for exhibiting paintings and other art objects of great cultural value. Yet another interesting step taken was the establishment of International Guest House Societies, firstly at Delhi and Bombay in 1955, and later in Calcutta in 1960, for providing accommodation to students from abroad and foreign visitors interested in education and cultural work.

Cultural activities in the country during post-independence period received further fillip when a separate Cultural Division was created under Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education in

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6. After independence Imperial Record Department was renamed as National Archives of India.
  7. The Imperial Library also was renamed as National Library after independence.
  8. For details about Education Department and further organizational changes affecting this Department in course of time, see *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1, (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987) pp. 26—28.
  9. Although an autonomous body, Indian Council for Cultural Relations was entirely financed by the Government of India. Exchange of eminent scholars and students, maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign Universities, presentation of books and films about India, reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors from abroad are a few of the many and varied activities undertaken by the Council.

the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. This Division was entrusted with the responsibility of giving a boost to cultural activities within the country. In this connection its main functions were : giving grants to cultural, educational and literary organizations; financial assistance to eminent writers and artists; reorganization and development of museums; development of modern Indian languages; archaeological excavation and exploration; and conservation of monuments. It also had administrative control over Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, National Museum, National Gallery of Modern Art, Indian Council for Cultural Relations and such other institutions which dealt with matters relating to cultural activities. This Division was also made responsible for carrying out various activities that aimed at promoting cultural relations with foreign countries. These activities included signing of cultural agreements, giving financial assistance to foreign cultural societies and stipends to foreign nationals, sending abroad and inviting cultural delegations to India, arranging cultural exhibitions, exchanging publications, cultural information and art collections, promoting pen-friendship, and presentation of books.

Among the subordinate offices of Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs created on 10 April 1958, the Survey of India was one of the most important organisations. It may be also added here that records of Survey of India are the only series of records of Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and its subordinate bodies that are available in National Archives of India. These records were transferred to this Department in March 1947 both from New Delhi and Dehradun. It will be worthwhile to narrate in brief the origin and growth of the Survey of India.

Origin of Survey of India could be traced back to the years following immediately the battle of Plassey in 1757, when surveyors like William Frankland, Robert Barkar, Bartholomew Plaisted, and Hugh Camron were appointed by the English East India Company to survey its newly acquired possessions. Subsequently, with the formal appointment of Major James Renell as the first Surveyor General of Fort William in Calcutta in 1767, the nucleus of the Survey Department was formed.

In the beginning the Survey of India had three survey branches, viz. Topographical, Trigonometrical, and Revenue Survey. Each of these surveys initially functioned independently with its own superintendent. Topographical surveys began in 1767 with the appointment of James Renell as Surveyor General of Bengal. The Great Trigonometrical Survey of India began in 1802 in Madras and remained under the control of the Madras Government till 1818, when it was brought under direct control of the Governor-General in Council. Consequently, all its records and plans were transferred to Calcutta. The Revenue Surveys, however, commenced in 1822, but in 1847 it was placed under a separate Superintendent—Colonel H. L. Thuillier. In 1878, the three survey organisations viz. Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue (Survey) were amalgamated under Survey of India.

The primary role of Survey of India was to carry out topographical surveys throughout India and to prepare up-to-date map of the country depicting physical or natural and man made features, and political and administrative sub-divisions of the land on the scales prescribed by Government of India. The main functions of this Department were :—

- (a) Preparation and upkeep of a large number of standard series of topographical and geographical maps of the country.
- (b) Geodetic and geophysical survey operations including tide predictions, magnetic surveys, gravity and astrolable observations etc.
- (c) Project surveys and preparation of large scale special maps plans required for various irrigations and hydro-electric projects, consolidation of land holdings and flood control schemes, etc.
- (d) Co-ordination of demands for aerial photography required for departmental and extra departmental purposes and arrangements for its executions by the Government and/or private photographic agencies.

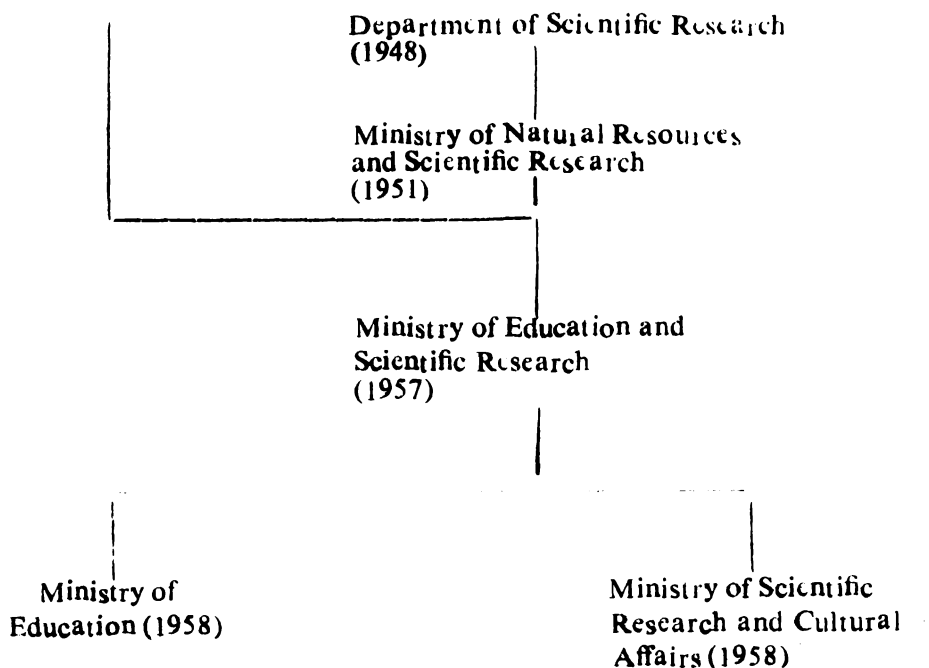
Ever since its inception, the Survey of India remained under the administrative control of the following Departments at different period of time.

i.	Till 1818 . . .	Military Department
ii.	1818—1823 . . .	General Department
iii.	1823—1865 . . .	Military Department
iv.	1865—1871 . . .	Home Department
v.	1871—1879 . . .	Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department
vi.	1879—1881 . . .	Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department
vii.	1881—1923 . . .	Revenue and Agricultural Department
viii.	1923—1945 . . .	Education, Health and Lands Department
ix.	1945—1951 . . .	Department/Ministry of Agriculture
x.	1951-1952 . . .	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
xi.	1952-1957 . . .	Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research
xii.	1957—1958 . . .	Ministry of Education and Scientific Research
xiii.	10 April 1958 . . .	Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs



**GROWTH OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

Ministry of Education  
(1947)



## RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Survey of India

1774—1960

Detailed catalogue in respect of Field Books and Memoirs, Map Series, excepting Revenue maps are available. As for Record Series, only subject list in manuscript/typed copies are available.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk			
			Bundles/	Volumes/	Maps/	Sheets
1	2	3	4			
			(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

### SURVEY OF INDIA 1774-1960

#### A. Maps

1. Forest Maps	. 1875—1977	—	—	578	—
2. Historical Maps	. 1700—1900	—	—	—	7949
3. Map Records and Issue Office: Miscellaneous Maps	1742—1872	—	—	—	700
4. Printed and Published Maps	. 1755—1960*	—	—	—	4000
5. Revenue Maps**	.	—	—	—	25000

#### B. Records

1. Diaries of Indian Explorers	. 1866—1886	—	13	—	—
2. Field Office Correspondence	. 1865—1899	305	—	—	—
3. Great Trigonomet- rical Survey	. 1800—1893	—	522	—	—
4. Surveyor General's Office :					
Correspondence	1788—1888	—	377	—	—
5. Map Records and Issue Office Records, Field Books and Memoirs	. 1774—1866	—	423	—	—

\*National Archives of India has printed and published Maps beyond 1960 i.e. upto 1980.

\*\*These Maps which had been received in National Archives of India under Heading/Nomenclature 'Cantonment Plans (Revenue)', are being arranged and listed.

1	2	3	4			
			(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
<b>6. Revenue Survey:</b>						
i.	Annual Reports	1845—1902	—	66	—	—
ii.	Correspondence	1823—1864	—	94	—	—
	Records					
<b>7. Field Books, Village Plans and Traverse Records</b>						
		1803—1950	—	2048	—	—

## SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE SERIES

### *A. Map Records and Issue Office—Miscellaneous Maps :*

1. Plan of Trigonometrical Operations carried on in the Peninsula of India. Scale 1"=8 miles. By Lt. Col. W. Lambton. 1802-14. 6 Mss.  
No. 1801-20/51-51E.
2. Map of the Fort and Town of Masulipatam with the adjacent country. Scale 5"=1 mile. 1818. 2 Mss.  
No. 1801-20/60-60A.
3. Map (Bengal) exhibiting the localities having Coal extending from 11 to 28 North Latitude and from 77 to 101 East Longitude. Scale 1"=48 miles. Compiled by Capt. R. Wroughton. 1845. Mss.  
No. 1841-60/81.
4. City of Lahore (in English and Urdu). Scale 12"=1 mile. Surveyed by Kunhya Lall, 1853. Mss.  
No. 1841-60/96.
5. General Plan of Operations at Lucknow in 1857. Scale 1"=800 feet. By J. May. 1857. Printed.  
No. 1841-60/42.
6. Plan of the Fort and Town of Bhopal. Scale 1"=100 yards. 1860. Mss.  
No. 1841-60/40.

### *B. Printed and Published Maps :*

1. Maps of the eastern parts of Hindoostan (Hindustan), containing the *Soubhas* (*Subas*) or Kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar (Bihar), Awd (Oudh) and Ellahabad (Allahabad), 1776.  
No. PP-00001.
2. Plan of Calcutta. Scale 1"=1000 feet. 1792.  
No. PP-03411.
3. Atlas of Topographical Survey of part of Himalaya Mountains adjacent plains. 1860.  
No. PP-03439.
4. Cantonment, City and Environs of Allahabad. Scale 12"=1 mile. Calcutta, 1884.  
No. PP-01515.

### *C. Historical Maps :*

1. Island of Ceylon (in French). Scale 1"=19 miles. 1700. Mss.  
No. F. 106/12.

2. A general map of the dominions of Nizam Ali Khan. Scale 1"=10 miles. Compiled by Capt. C. Mackenzie in 1798. Mss.  
No. F. 66/6-7.
3. Chart of Egypt (in French). Scale 1"=9 miles. Copied in the Surveyor General's Office in 1800. Mss.  
No. F. 92/27.
4. Plan of Deihi. Scale 1"=200 feet. By B. Lawting. 1812. Mss.  
No. F. 183/23.
5. Route from Rangoon to Promé. Scale 1"=12 miles, 1825. Mss.  
No. F. 156/61.
6. Map of Sindh (Sind). Scale 1"=8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> miles. By Lt. E.P. de L'Hoste. 1832. Mss.  
No. F. 120/1.
7. Map of town and environs of Singapore. Scale 1"=1.1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> miles. By G. D. Coleman. Copied in 1843. Mss.  
No. F. 190/4.
8. Military map of India showing disposition of the Armies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Scale 1"=64 miles. 1856. Copied in 1856. Mss.  
No. F.95/1.
9. Postal map of India. Scale 1"=32 miles. 1856. Mss.  
No. F. 96/5-10.
10. Map of the Brahmaputra River. Scale 1"=2 miles. 1870. Mss.  
No. F. 171/14-15.
11. Parts of Phillipine Islands. Scale 1"=26 miles. Undated. Mss.  
No. F. 104/1.

*D. Survey of India Records/Field Books/Journals/Memoirs/Registers/Reports/Routes.*

1. Naming of Mount Everest: Letter dated 1 March 1856 from Lt. Col. A. S. Waugh, Surveyor General of India to Capt. H. L. Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor General giving an account of how the height of the Peak (Peak No. XV) was computed by the Survey of India.  
Vol. No. 665 pp. 146-148.
2. Diary of Nain Singh giving detailed description of latitudes and longitudes of various places around Lhasa (Tibet),

visited by him. It includes interesting account of customs and practices prevailing in Lhasa.

No. A-433, Vol. No. 2-A. 1867.

3. A Survey from Chunar to Cawnpore (Kanpur) and later to Calcutta with astronomical observations. By. Col. Colebrooke.  
Field Book No. 2.
4. Barometric observations for determining the altitudes of places taken during the Survey from Agra to Bhopal with their calculations. By. Capt. A. Gerard. 1822-23.  
Field Book No. 113.
5. Horizontal Angle Book (Hyderabad Survey), Daulatabad and Narnulla *Sircars*. By Lt. S. C. Macpherson. 1842-46.  
Field Book No. 148.
6. Journal of a Survey of the Ganges River. By. R. H. Colebrooke. 1807.  
Journal No. 13.
7. Memorandum on invasion of Bengal by the Marhattas in the time of Ali Wardee Khan, *Subedar* of Bengal, obtained from Kishan Gopal Missur, a native and inhabitant of Sona in the Jungle Terry District.  
Journal No. 19.
8. (i) Report on Siam and Malay Peninsula and Farther India (Indo-China) 1824.  
(ii) Report on explorations in Upper Assam. 1825.  
(iii) Marine Reports of the Arracon (Arakan) Coast. 1825.  
Memoir No. 68.
9. Description of the Andaman Islands.  
Memoir No. 129.
10. Astronomical observations by various officers in different parts of India between 1786 and 1828.  
Register No. 2.
11. Statistical and descriptive report of the Konkun (Konkan) Survey, Bombay Presidency. By. T. B. Jervis. 1825.  
Report No. 4.
12. (i) Tables of routes and stages in Madras Territories. 1777.  
(ii) Tables of the principal stages on the Grand Road showing at one view their respective distances from each other.

- (iii) Route of the Grand Army in the Carnatic under the Command of Lt. General Sir Eyre Coote, Major General Sir Hector Munro and Major General James Stuart. 1780-83.

Route No. 4.

- 13. (i) Route of the march of the Bengal Detachment commanded by Col. Chas Morgan from Cantonment near Surat towards the Bengal Province. 1784.

- (ii) A description of the road, etc. from Etayah (Etawah) to Cawnpore (Kanpur) and from Kalpee (Kalpi) to Musanuggar (Musanagar).

- (iii) A summary account of the country and several principalities and territories of the Rajpoots (Rajputs) beyond the Jumna (Yamuna) to the South of East of Delhi and Agra. 1782.

Route No. 7.

- 14. Route of the English Detachment serving with His Highness the Nizam from Bezvadah (Bezwara) to Hyderabad. 1795-96.

Route No. 8.

## MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Iron, steel and mines are basic material for the industrialization of any country. Though a separate Department of Iron and Steel was only constituted in independent India in 1955, the British Indian Government could hardly help without exploring mineral resources of India. The Geological Survey of India was, therefore, established in Calcutta in 1851 with a view to exploring mineral resources of India. The Survey prepared a geological map of India for this purpose.

So far as the British Indian administration was concerned, it looked after all matters relating to mineral resources and geology, including Geological Survey of India through its Home Department until the creation of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department on 6 June 1871. It may be also mentioned here that there was a distinctive Minerals and Geological Survey Branch in Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department. At a subsequent date on 1 July 1879 when the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department was created, the subject geology and mineral resources including the Geological Survey was given to this newly formed Department. In 1881, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department was bifurcated into Home Department, and Revenue and Agricultural Department, and subjects like geology and mineral resources were allotted to the latter department. But when Commerce and Industry Department was created on 1 March 1905, subjects like geology and mineral resources including Geological Survey of India and administration of Indian Mines Act, Petroleum Act, petrol, petroleum products, coal and coal mines were taken over by that Department.<sup>1</sup>

Promotion as well as control of mineral and industrial resources and industries received much attention of the Government of India in the wake of the First World War and an Indian Munitions Board was, therefore, created in 1917. This Board was, however, reconstituted on 1 March 1920 as Board of Industries and Munitions, which dealt with geology and minerals, including Geological Survey of India. It also took over the administration of Petroleum Act, 1899 and Indian Mines Act, 1901 as also administration of various legislations relating to steam boilers. The Board of Industries and Munitions was abolished

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1. Two important Acts—one relating to petroleum, and the other concerning mines—were passed in 1899 and 1901 respectively. The Petroleum Act was to consolidate and amend the law relating to import, possession and transport of petroleum. The Indian Mines Act provided for sanitation and safety measures in mines. Following this Act, two important institutions, namely Directorate General of Mines Safety, and Bureau of Mines Inspection were set up in Calcutta in 1901 and 1902 respectively. While the Directorate administered the provisions of safety, health and welfare of mine workers as stipulated in the Mines Act, the Bureau made regular inspections of the mines.



on 15 February 1921, and its functions were taken over by a newly created Department of Industries. Later, when the Department of Labour was created in November 1937, all work relating to geology and minerals, including geological survey, mines, petroleum, etc. were given to this Department.

During the Second World War, work in the Department of Labour increased tremendously. It was, therefore, split up into two Departments, viz. Department of Labour, and Department of Works, Mines and Power on 8 April 1946. It was the Department of Works, Mines and Power that took over control of mines and Geological Survey as well as boilers and explosives. It may be mentioned here that importance of iron and steel had considerably increased during and immediately after the Second World War. Licensing and rationing of iron and steel was therefore, introduced under the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order 1941, and the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order 1943. Similarly, production, distribution and pricing of coal was introduced in 1943 under the Colliery Control Order.

After independence in August 1947, Department of Works, Mines and Power became the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power with effect from 29 August 1947. In March 1948, Indian Bureau of Mines was set up with a Director as its administrative head. The main functions of the Bureau were to advise the Central and State Governments on all matters regarding concessions to be granted to mineral products, exploration, exploitation and utilization of country's mineral resources.

In 1951 re-distribution of functions among the Ministries of Government of India was effected. The work connected with mines and power was transferred from Ministry of Works, Mines and Power to the newly created Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. On the other hand, works connected with 'Production', viz. all Government Industrial undertakings, production and distribution of salt, coal, oil refineries, etc., and those connected with 'Supply', viz. purchase, inspection and stores for the Central Government; disposal of surplus stores; administration of Directorate General of Supply and Disposals, Government Test House, Calcutta, India Stores Department, U.K., and India Supply Mission, U.S.A., hitherto dealt in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, were transferred to the late Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, which was thereafter re-designated as Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. But this arrangement was short lived, and in May 1952 the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply was bifurcated into two Ministries, viz., Ministry of Production, and Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. All matters relating to petrol came under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and remained under the 'Petroleum Division'. The main responsibility of the Petroleum Division was to function as the co-ordinating and executive authority in India for all uses and users of petroleum. It also dealt with policy questions concerning supply, storage, distribution, price fixation, etc. and advised the Government of India on all petroleum matters.

In 1952, the Coal Board was set up as a statutory body under the Coal Mines Act of 1952, under the Ministry of Production, and was given the responsibility of effectively dealing with problems relating to safety in mines and conservation of coal. The Coal Controller acted as the Chairman of this Board. In 1955, Coal Commissioner's Organisation was set up and management of State collieries was entrusted to this organization. In February 1956, the Coal Commissioner's Organisation was bifurcated into two organisations, viz. Coal Production and Development Commissioner, and Coal Controller. The administrative control of State collieries and future development in coal production in the Public Sector was entrusted to the Coal Production and Development Commissioner. The Coal Controller was responsible for regulating the pace of production of coal, and was to arrange for its distribution and movement according to programme drawn up by him and approved by the Government of India. He was also responsible for initiating policy issues relating to development or expansion of coal industry or for implementation of such measures as were required from time to time.

During the fifties of this century, a few changes in the area of iron and steel policy of the Government of India were initiated in view of the growing industrialization of the country. In December 1953, Government of India entered into an agreement with two German firms—Krupp, and Demog, for establishment of a steel plant at Rourkela in Orissa. Similarly, in February 1955, Government of India entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union for an integrated iron and steel plant at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh. In view of these developments, Government of India constituted a separate Department of Iron and Steel to deal exclusively with Iron and Steel projects of the Government. Soon this Department was converted into a Ministry by a Presidential Order dated 28 May 1955.

With reorganization of the Ministries of the Government of India on 17 April 1957, Ministries of Iron and Steel, and of Natural Resources and Scientific Research were re-structured and re-christened as the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.<sup>2</sup> Works relating to natural resources including the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, and Oil and Natural Gas Commission also came under the new Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel<sup>3</sup>. The Petroleum Division (previously attached to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply) and Office of Coal Controller, and Coal Board (previously attached to Ministry of Production) also came under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. Further, Office of the Iron and Steel Controller was

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2. With the abolition of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the portion 'Natural Resources' was merged with the new Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, while 'Scientific Research' was merged with the new Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.
  3. Oil and Natural Gas Commission was constituted in August 1955 under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research for exploration, exploitation and refining of oil. The Commission was also to plan, promote, organise and implement programmes in respect of petroleum resources, production and sale. It became statutory body under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

transferred to this new Ministry from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The main functions of the Iron and Steel Controller were to secure proper control over production, distribution and prices of iron and steel, and scrap. Proper working of the licensing and rationing systems introduced under the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, and the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order 1943, were as well supervised by the Iron and Steel Controller. Further, issue of licenses for commercial imports of iron and steel, purchase of steel from abroad on Government accounts, issue of licenses for export of controlled categories of iron and steel, and disposal of steel declared surplus were undertaken by this organization.

Business of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel was conducted through two departments, viz. Department of Iron and Steel and Department of Mines and Fuel. The most important function of Department of Iron and Steel was to control the steel plants in the Public and Private Sector.<sup>4</sup> Other functions of the Department included development of iron-ore mines, coal washeries, etc. for steel plants, production, distribution, prices, import and exports of iron and steel and ferro alloys, and planning, development and control of, and assistance to, all iron and steel industries. Office of Iron and Steel Controller, was also under the administrative control of Department of Iron and Steel.

The Department of Mines and Fuel, on the other hand, was responsible for supervising mines and mineral resources, including Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India. This Department as well looked after fuels, including coal, lignite, oil and natural gas (exploration, drilling, existing and future refineries, pricing and distribution, etc.), Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Coal Board, Office of Coal Controller, and National Coal Development Corporation.

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4. By now, yet another steel plant at Durgapur in West Bengal had been established by Government of India (October 1956) following recommendation of the technical mission from U.K. under the Colombo plan. As for private sector, there were two steel works, namely, Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company.

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The English East India Company needed a network of roads and communications both for commercial and military purposes. Work relating to construction, maintenance, etc. of roads, buildings and bridges was initially dealt within the Public Department. These functions were, however, transferred to the Board of Ordnance on its constitution on 8 April 1775. But when the Board of Ordnance was replaced by the Military Board on 21 December 1785, all responsibilities of public works, both civil and military, were transferred to the Military Board. In 1850, functions relating to public works (civil) were withdrawn from Military Board and allotted to the Public Branch of the Home Department. All these functions were, however, handed over to the Public Works Department, when it was created on 7 February 1855.

The latter half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century saw further development of roads, and gradual increase in the use of motor vehicles. This called for laying down of uniform principles for taxation of motor vehicles, licenses of drivers, and adequate road safety measures throughout the country. Consequently, the Motor Vehicle Act of 1914 was passed to regulate all aspects connected with motor vehicles and road transport.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to roads, inland waterways and railways acted as other important sources of transport. Though the main waterways systems were centred in Bengal, the canals of the Mahanadi delta in Orissa as also of the Buckingham, Godavari, Krishna, and Dummagudam system in Madras and the back waters of the southern Malabar Coast were extensively used for transport purposes.

As far as railways are concerned, both passenger and goods traffic began in the mid-19th century. The first railway line to carry passengers from Bombay to Thane was opened on 16 April 1853. The first railway track of commercial significance was completed in August 1854 and it was to carry coal between Raniganj and Calcutta. Initially, matters relating to different aspects of railways, viz. laying of tracks, construction of bridges, etc. were sorted out in various branches of the Home Department till a separate Railway Branch was created in the same Department with effect from July 1850. These functions were, however, transferred to Public Works Department on its creation on 7 February 1855. Subsequently, with the creation of the Railway Board in March 1905, all these functions were again transferred to the said Board.

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1. Prior to 1914, there were six provincial Acts viz Bengal Act, 1903; Bombay Act, 1904; Burma Act, 1906; Madras Act, 1907; Punjab Act, 1907; and the United Provinces Act, 1911 to govern matters relating to motor vehicles in their respective provinces.

As for history of communications, it could be traced back to the second half of the 18th century when, with the increase of commerce and acquisition of new territories in Bengal, Lord Clive first introduced in 1766 a regular Postal System for carrying official and private letters of the Company and its officials.<sup>2</sup> A few years later, in 1774, Warren Hastings introduced the system of payment for postage on private letters. A Public Post Office was set up and the Government assumed the exclusive rights of conveying letters by posts from place to place within the territories of the East India Company with the passing of Act XVII of 1837.<sup>3</sup> All the matters relating to Postal System and Post Office were dealt first within the Public Department (upto 1843) and then in the Public Branch of Home Department (1843—1855).

In 1850, a three member Commission was appointed to consider the state of postal service, and report of this Commission was submitted to the government in 1851. As a result of this report, Act XVII of 1854 was passed, which marked a turning point in the history of the Indian Postal Service.<sup>4</sup> Under the provisions of this Act, postage stamps were introduced for the first time, and uniform rates were fixed for conveyance of letters irrespective of distance covered. Following the Act, the Indian postal network was placed under the control of a Director General. A separate Post Office Branch was as well created in the Home Department in 1855 and it remained there till 1867 when work relating to Post Office was transferred from Home Department to Financial Department to form part of the Separate Revenue Branch.<sup>5</sup> On 1 March 1905 when Department of Commerce and Industry was created, work regarding "Post Office" was transferred to it.

Another subject relating to Communications was 'Telegraph', which had started with the establishment of a 21-mile telegraph line from Calcutta in general direction of Diamond Harbour, and negotiating a river crossing of 7,000 yards.<sup>6</sup> But the first telegraph line in India was opened for traffic in 1851 primarily for official use. In 1854, an Act was passed for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraph in India, and in 1855 Electric Telegraph was thrown open for public use. In 1857, a Director General of Telegraphs was also appointed.

Before 1856, the subject 'Electric Telegraph' was dealt within the Public Branch of the Home Department. But in 1856, a sepa-

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2. *Harkaras* or foot runners carrying these letters were used to be provided by the *Zamindars* of respective areas.
  3. Legislative Department, Act XVII of 24 July 1837.
  4. Legislative Department, Act XVII of 12 August 1854.
  5. Home Department, Public Branch, 'A' Proceedings, October 1867, Nos. 86—91.
  6. The construction of this line, which had been traversed incompletely and unofficially by Dr. O'Shaughnessy got official sanction of Board of Directors of the East India Company in 1850. The work started on 5 November 1850, and by October next year, the 30 miles distance was successfully covered. For details see *Story of the Indian Telegraphs : A Century of Progress* by K. Shridharani, (New Delhi, 1953) pp. 2—4.

rate Electric Telegraph Branch was created in that Department to deal with it. In August 1867, this subject was transferred from the Home Department to the Foreign Department, and again on 30 April 1870 it was transferred from Foreign Department to Public Works Department. As in the case of 'Posts', matters relating to Telegraphs too came under the control of Commerce and Industry Department on its creation in 1905. For better co-ordination and efficient functioning 'Posts' and 'Telegraphs' were amalgamated under a single Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs on 1 April 1914.<sup>7</sup>

The subject of 'Civil Aviation' acquired importance as a result of the First World War and in view of the first International Convention for Air Navigation, signed on behalf of the Government of India by the Secretary of State for India on 19 December 1919. In 1919, all matters concerning Civil Aviation were dealt in the Department of Commerce and Industry. But two years later Civil Aviation along with Posts and Telegraphs was transferred from Commerce and Industry to Department of Public Works.<sup>8</sup> This arrangement continued for two years only. On 16 April 1923, on the recommendation of the Inchcape Committee, Public Works Department was merged with Department of Industries and a new Department of Industries and Labour was formed. The subjects brought under the newly created Department were Posts and Telegraphs, and Civil Aviation. 'Meteorology', which aimed at development of meteorological science was also placed under the Department of Industries and Labour.<sup>9</sup> However, in view of the growing activities in the field of aviation, a full fledged Civil Aviation Branch was formed in the Department of Industries and Labour in January 1927. After about nine years, in April 1936, the Branch was converted into a Directorate, called Directorate of Civil Aviation, and it worked as an Attached Office under the Department of Industries and Labour.

On 8 November 1937, the Department of Industries and Labour was bifurcated into Department of Labour, and Department of Communications.<sup>10</sup> The Department of Communications was made responsible for matters relating to posts and telegraphs (including cables and wireless), civil aviation, meteorology, broadcasting, ports, utiliza-

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7. Home Department, Public Branch, 'B' Proceedings, May 1914, No. 72.

8. Home Department, Public Branch, File No. 165 of 1922.

9. Prior to June 1871, the subject 'Meteorology' was dealt within the Public Branch of the Home Department. On 6 June 1871 the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department was created and Meteorological Branch was set up in this Department for the development of meteorological science and services. In 1875 a Central Weather Bureau was established under the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. On 1 July 1879, Meteorological Branch was placed under Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Again on 6 July 1881, it was placed under Revenue and Agricultural Department after the bifurcation of Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. On 16 April 1923, the Meteorology Branch was transferred to Industries and Labour Department.

10. Home Department, Public Branch, File No. 286 of 1937.

tion of roads, and inland water transport.<sup>11</sup> On 12 May 1942, Railway Inspectorate was transferred from the Railway Board to Department of Communications.<sup>12</sup> But the subject 'Broadcasting' was transferred from the Department of Communications to the newly created Department of Information and Broadcasting in October 1941.

During the Second World War there was phenomenal increase in work in most of the Government Departments. Consequently, several changes were effected in the Secretariat of the Government. On 20 July 1942, the Department of Communications was bifurcated into two Departments, viz. Department of Posts and Air and Department of War Transport.<sup>13</sup> The Department of Posts and Air was made responsible for matters relating to civil aviation, posts and telegraphs, meteorology, Railway Inspectorate, and Central Road Fund.<sup>14</sup> The main function of the Department of War Transport, on the other hand, was to coordinate the demand for transport in war time. The main subjects it dealt with included matters relating to major ports, railway priorities, utilisation of road, and inland water transport. With a view to streamlining surface transport network like railways and road communications, and subjects like Central Road Fund and Motor Vehicles Legislation, which were earlier held by Posts and Air Department, were transferred to War Transport Department on 15 July 1944. On 28 August 1946, Department of Posts and Air was reorganised and redesignated as Department of Communications<sup>15</sup> War Transport Department, on the other hand, was re-named as Transport Department.

On 29 August 1947, Department of Communications, and Department of Transport were re-designated as Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Transport respectively. India's overseas tele-communications services, which were originally operated by private companies, were nationalised in January 1947, and came under the direct control of the newly formed Ministry of Communications. Ministry of Communications was thus made responsible for administration of Posts and Telegraphs, Indian Telephone Industries, overseas communications, civil aviation, meteorology, and Railway Inspectorate.

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11. Broadcasting was first introduced in India as a private enterprise in 1921. Subsequently, it was taken over by the Government, and placed under the administrative control of the Department of Industries and Labour in May 1932. For details about the organisational changes relating to Broadcasting see Chapter on 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, Volume 3.1 (National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1987), pp. 99—104.

12. The Railway Inspectorate had been formed in January, 1908 under the Railway Board.

13. Home Department, Public Branch, File No. 219 of 1942.

14. Central Road Fund was constituted in 1929 as a non-lapsing fund for providing finance to States by way of allocations and grants for road development.

15. Home Department, Public Branch, File No. 463 of 1946.

In November 1947, an important development took place when Central Board of Transport was set up as an advisory body to consider major problems and policies relating to overall transport system in independent India. The Board was to coordinate among all forms of transport, and ensure that development of transport took into consideration the agricultural and industrial plans of the country. In April 1950, works relating to railway priorities, which had been dealt within the Ministry of Transport, were transferred to Ministry of Railways.

Meanwhile in 1949, a new Branch called Tourist Office Branch, was created in the Ministry of Transport to handle all matters concerning tourism in the country. Later, considering the importance of tourism as a vital industry, and in order to promote tourism in India, the Government of India opened Regional Tourist Offices at four major ports of entry, viz. Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The main functions of these Offices were to organise tourist promotional activities, disseminate tourist information, maintain close contact with the travel trade, provide tourist guides, prepare tourist itineraries, when required, and distribute tourist literature to visitors.

Another important office called 'the Directorate General of Shipping' was set up in September 1949 with headquarters at Bombay. It dealt with all matters connected with execution of policy of the Government affecting merchant shipping and navigation, administration of merchant shipping laws, measures to ensure safety of ships at sea, rules and regulations concerning recruitment and conditions of service of Indian seamen, promotion of their welfare, provision of facilities for their training, etc.

On 1 February 1951, maritime shipping and navigation and light houses, and light ships were transferred to Ministry of Transport from that of Commerce.<sup>16</sup> The Ministry of Transport thus became responsible for general transport, co-ordination, administration and development of major ports, maritime shipping, light houses, road development, road finances, road transport, inland water transport, and tourist traffic.

In 1952, Government of India took steps to promote water transport system as well. In this connection the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up and it was entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating development of water transport in the entire Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

The Government of India decided to nationalise the air transport industry in 1953. Consequently, two Air Corporations were set up under the Air Corporations Act, 1953 of which one concentrated

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16. Marine matters were dealt with in various Departments, viz., Public; Home; Military; and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department till those were ultimately transferred to Department of Commerce and Industry in 1905.



on operation of internal services in India and the neighbouring countries, the other operated the international air services. An Air Transport Council was also set up in 1955, to advise Government of India on matters connected with air transport.

Under the Constitution of India, administration of ports, declared by or under law made by Parliament was the responsibility of the Government of India. The ports thus declared as major ports were those at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Kandla and Vishakhapatnam.<sup>17</sup> The major ports at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were administered by a Port Trust constituted under the respective Port Trust Acts, for each port while those of Cochin, Vishakhapatnam and Kandla were administered directly by the Department of Transport.

During this period 'Road Development' also became an important activity of Union Government. The subjects that came under the heading were : (i) highways declared by Parliament or under law made by Parliament to be National Highways;<sup>18</sup> (ii) other roads covered by Central grants; and (iii) road communications declared to be of national importance.

As a result of re-organisation of some of the Ministries in April 1957, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Communications, which had hitherto been functioning separately, were amalgamated and designated as Ministry of Transport and Communications.<sup>19</sup> In the new Ministry, Transport and Communications became two separate Departments, viz. Department of Transport, and Department of Civil Aviation and Communications. Department of Transport was concerned with subjects like road transport and road development (including national highways), major ports, maritime shipping and light houses, inland waterways and inland transport, tourism and coordination of transport. Department of Civil Aviation and Communications, on the other hand, was responsible for the administration of wireless, planning and co-ordination, posts and telegraph, civil aviation, meteorology, overseas communications, Railway Inspectorate and Indian Telephone Industries Limited.

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17. The port of Vishakhapatnam which was under the control of Ministry of Railways was transferred to Department of Transport on 1 October 1956.

18. With the coming into force on 15 April 1957, of the National Highways Act, 1956, about 13,800 miles of roads, which were provisionally approved by the Government of India for inclusion in a system of national highways, were statutorily declared as National Highways. The cost of construction, development and maintenance of national highways was to be met entirely by the Central Government.

19. *The Organisation of the Government of India*, (New Delhi, 1958).

## PRIVATE ARCHIVES

The collection of Private Papers at the National Archives of India form an integral part of the source material preserved here for use by scholars and those interested in academic pursuits. They are on paper and on microfilm, and have been acquired from various sources within the country as also from abroad, obviating the need of scholars visiting archival repositories in other countries to consult them. These papers and documents, etc. can be classified under three broad heads, viz. (i) Old documents, and private papers of eminent persons of India, (ii) Microfilms of papers acquired from abroad, and (iii) Microfilms of papers prepared from within India.

National Archives of India has been acquiring for over four decades now old documents mainly relating to post-1600 period of Indian history, and private papers of eminent persons, particularly of those who have left indelible imprints of their contribution in making modern India. These have been acquired mainly through donations and gifts from different individuals and they throw light on political, social, and economic developments that have shaped the history of India from the 17th century.

A large number of documents, manuscripts, and printed materials in the custody of individuals, private institutions, and government agencies in India have also been microfilmed to facilitate research. Some of these were microfilmed *in situ* by the mobile microfilm unit of the Department. These microfilms include copies of private papers of eminent Indians, political parties, court proceedings of trial of some of the Indian revolutionaries, and reports of Native Newspapers from various Provincial (State) governments.

The Department has further enriched its Private Archives Section by acquiring hundreds of microfilm rolls from the archival repositories located in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Norway, the Netherlands, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.\* and many other countries. Although bulk of these acquisitions of microfilms from abroad have been made on payment, quite a sizeable number of them have been received under Cultural Exchange Programme with other countries. Some microfilm rolls have even come to this Department as gift.

All these papers have been kept and preserved in a scientific manner, and provided with suitable reference media. These papers are available for consultation for bonafide research, as per the National Archives of India Historical Research Rules.\*\*

Items of some of the major collections preserved alongwith a brief indication of their content are given below so that the scholarly community could get some idea about the nature of the material available.

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\*now defunct.

\*\*For details see 'National Archives of India Historical Research Rules', Appendix-A.

## I. COLLECTION OF PRIVATE PAPERS AND OLD DOCUMENTS

**ABDUL QADEER AZAD COLLECTION (1912—1946) :—**943 issue of old newspapers (939 issues of Urdu newspapers and 5 issues of English newspapers). These include *Ahl-i-Hadis* (1916-1920), *Hamdard* (1915-1929), *Al-Asr* (1917), *Tarjuman* (1916); *Muslim Gazette* (1912—13), *The Muslim Chronicle* (1929), *The Independent* (1922), and *The Statesmen* (1913).

**ALLAHABAD DOCUMENTS (1656—1812) :—**70 documents. Give detailed information about slavery, especially of women folk. A few documents relate to the *madad-i-maash* (grants).

**AMBEDKAR PAPERS (1920—1954) :—**123 letters (65 in English, 57 in Marathi and one in Hindi) all bound in one volume. Principal correspondents are : S. N. Shrivastava, Dattoba Pawar, R. Srinivasan, Sitaram Bhasar, Khase Saheb, B. G. Bhotankar, Tulsidas Acharya and many others. Main subjects discussed are : Ambedkar's legal activities, efforts to secure political and social rights for the depressed classes, activities of the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, disturbances in Delhi during August 1947, Hindu Code Bill, alliance between All India Scheduled Castes Federation and the Socialist Party, and electoral understanding between All India Scheduled Castes Federation and Workers and Peasants Party.

**BADAUN DOCUMENTS (1687—1833) :—**117 document. Provide fascinating information about artisans and craftsmen patronised by the State of Badaun.

**BADRUDDIN TYABJI PAPERS (1871—1919) :—**1,122 items/ letters, comprising mainly Badruddin Tyabji's correspondence with Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Amir Ali, A. O. Hume, Madhav Rao, Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, M. A. Roga, Vijiiraghavachariar, Lord Reay, D. E. Wacha, and many others. Main subjects discussed in this collection are : Affairs of Anjuman-i-Islam, Anjuman Schools, Indian National Congress, uplift of Muslims, reservation of seats for Muslims, and Tyabji's views on the Ilbert Bill.

**BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI PAPERS (1900-1968) :—**8,444 items, comprising correspondence articles, photographs, press clippings, books and periodicals. Principal correspondents are : Mahatma Gandhi, Munshi Ram, H. S. Polak, D. N. Tagore, G. L. Corbett, Jamini Mehta, Rabindranath Tagore, C. Y. Chintamani, Romain Rolland, Ramananda Chatterjee, Dr. Sampurnanand, Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sri Prakasa, Prem Chand, and Maithilisharan Gupt. Subjects discussed are : Indians Overseas, problems of Indians in Africa and Fiji, military training for the Indian youth, Anjuman-i-Islam, establishment of Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress, Non-cooperation Movement, National Education, Racial Problems, etc.

**BHULABHAI DESAI PAPERS (1899—1965)** :—200 items, comprising letters, extracts from books, speeches, diary, press clippings and life sketch of Bhulabhai Desai, and his political and legal career. Principal correspondents are : Raman Desai, A. G. Mulgaonkar, M. C. Setalvad, P. S. Cripps, and Sri Prakasa.

**BIHAR DOCUMENTS (1575-1859)** :—150 documents. Throw light on the revenue grants and agrarian relations in Bihar under the Mughals.

**CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA PAPERS (1917)** :—19 items relating to *Satyagraha*, which Gandhiji launched in Champaran in 1917 to redress grievances of the indigo cultivators. These include statements of peasants of Champaran recorded by Babu Rajendra Prasad, and Mahatma Gandhi.

**C. F. ANDREWS PAPERS (1913—1919)** :—187 items, primarily deal with correspondence with Munshi Ram, Raindranath Tagore, Ganga Ram, S. K. Rudra, R. C. Hobert and Lala Lajpat Rai. Main subjects discussed are : implementation of a policy to control plague epidemic in Punjab, inter-caste marriages, activities at Santiniketan, tragedies of World War I, condition of Indians in Fiji and South Africa, and literary activities of Rabindranath Tagore in Japan.

**COOCH BEHAR DOCUMENTS (1619—1759)** :—25 documents (Photostat) in Persian, pertain to establishment of Mughal administration in the Cooch Behar region.

**DADABHAI NAOROJI PAPERS (1852—1917)** :—31,000 items comprising Dadabhai Naoroji's correspondence with his contemporaries, his notes and notices for meetings and posters, and circular letters pertaining to several organisations with which he was associated. Principal correspondents are : Mahatma Gandhi, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, W. C. Bannerjee, R. C. Dutt, B. R. Cama, C. Y. Chintamani, W. W. Hunter, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Badruddin Tyabji and many others. Subjects discussed are : Dadabhai Naoroji's election campaigns in England, agitation for simultaneous examination in England, and in India, and admission of Indians to Public Services.

**DECCAN DOCUMENTS (1481—1888)** :—600 documents, deal with revenue grants, and *jagir* administration in the Deccan.

**DELHI COURT PAPERS (1914, 1929—1943)** :—6 volumes, relate to trials of Indian revolutionaries. These include Delhi Explosives Case, Crown vs. Amir Chand and others, 1914; Delhi Conspiracy Case, Crown vs. Basant Kumar Biswas and others, 1914; Crown vs. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt, 1929; trial of Harbandhu Samajdar, Ganpatlal, and Bhagwan Sahai, 1933; and Crown vs. Manohar Lal and Mohammad Sultan, 1933-1934.

**EDWARD HALL PAPERS (1722—1921)** :—117 items, including correspondence, historical manuscripts of Indian interest and water

colour paintings of Taj Mahal, Sikandra, and Qutab Minar. Principal correspondents are : Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Max Muller, R. Godfrey, Charles Floyer, James Karr, Sir William Jones, and many others. Subjects discussed are : Legal Code for administration of British territories, appointment of Lt. Governors, Missionaries' activities in India, Indian antiquities and culture, etc.

**G. S. KHAPARDE PAPERS (1879—1938)** :—320 items, including correspondence, diaries, and extracts from diaries. Principal correspondents are : Lokmanya B. G. Tilak, Ramsay Macdonald, W. S. Blunt, Motilal Ghosh, Dr. Annie Besant, B. S. Moonje, J. Keir Hardie, and Bipin Chandra Pal. Subjects discussed are : India's case for self determination before the Peace Conference at Paris, Tilak's case for defamation against Valentine Chirol, Indian Constitutional Reforms, Home Rule, etc.

**GIAN SINGH RAREWALA PAPERS (1901—1977)** :—900 items comprising correspondence and press statements. Principal correspondents are : Sardar Sital Singh, Baba Kharak Singh, V. P. Menon, Lord Kitchner, K. N. Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri. Subjects discussed are : Akali Politics in Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Amir of Afghanistan's visit to India, Punjabi Suba problem, Punjab Boundary Commission, correspondence of Punjab Congress Legislative Party, etc.

**GOOROODAS BANERJEE PAPERS (1877—1919)** :—303 letters. Principal correspondents are : Lord Landsdowne, Lord Curzon, Sir Andrew Fraser, G. C. Mookerjee, L. Jenkins, Gourlay, Lord Carmichael, R. C. Dutt, and P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer. Subjects discussed are : educational problems, note on Civil Procedure Code, activities of the Indian Association for Promotion of Science, etc.

**GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE PAPERS (1889—1915)** :—3,493 items, comprising Gokhale's correspondence with his eminent contemporaries, statistics noted by Gokhale on population, agriculture, economic situation of India, etc. Principal correspondents are : Dadabhai Naoroji, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Annie Besant, C. Y. Chintamani, R. C. Dutt, Sister Nivedita, V. Krishnaswami Aiyer, H. S. L. Polak, John Morley, and Martin Wood. Subjects discussed are : Elementary Educational Bill, Indian struggle in South Africa, *Hindu Punch* vs. Gokhale, Political Testament, and Islington Commission.

**GOVIND BALLABH PANT PAPERS (1908—1961)** :—732 items, comprising correspondence, photo albums, diaries, etc. Principal correspondents are : Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil, Dr. Sampurnanand, Charan Singh, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, K. M. Munshi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, P. D. Tandon, Kamalapati Tripathi, Vallabhbhai Patel, K. K. Birla, K. C. Pant, C. B. Gupta, Sir Maurice Hallett, and Lord Wavell. Subjects discussed are : Govind Ballabh Pant's plan for Kumaon Relief Trust, Almora's opposition to policy of repression, treatment of political prisoners in U. P. jails, discussion in U. P. Assembly on War Resolution, All India Congress Committee Meeting at Bombay, views of

Govind Ballabh Pant on abolition of *Zamindari*, food problem and law and order in U. P., etc.

**GUJARAT DOCUMENTS (1601—1871)** :—168 documents, relating to urban structures, and standard of living of the middle class in Gujarat.

**HALDIYA PAPERS (18th and 19th Centuries)**:— 1,450 documents containing correspondence of Princely States of Rajputana (Rajsthan), such as Jaipur, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Tonk, etc. with the Mughal rulers, Nawabs of Oudh (Awadh) and officials of the East India Company.

**HELFFERICH PAPERS (1956—1967)** :—9 Letters (Copies) exchanged between Dr. Emil Helfferich and A. C. Bose, and include a photocopy of Dr. Helfferich's report on Indo-German collaboration on South-East Asia during World War I, and a note on Dr. Helfferich.

**INAYAT JANG COLLECTION (1695—1774)** :—1,37,000 documents in Persian, relating to provincial Mughal administration in the Deccan. Provide minute details about *jagir* assignment, revenue administration, geographical information, role of *Zamidars*, and local officials, Mughal-Maratha relations, deployment of Imperial armies, actual working of the Mughal administration, Imperial *karkhanas* (factories), transport, public welfare activities, etc.

**INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE PAPERS (1942—1945)**:—130 items containing letters, pamphlets, news bulletins, newspaper cuttings, photographs, notes, etc. Principal correspondents are : Rash Behari Bose, Subhas Chandra Bose, General Mohan Singh, Col. Twakuro of the Japanese Army, Sardar Atma Singh and Giani Pritam Singh. These relate to activities of various branches of the Indian Independence League in Thailand, Shanghai, Malaya and Singapore.

**INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY PAPERS (1943—1949)** :— 95 items selected primarily from newspapers like *Voice of india*, *Young India*, *Nationalist Tamil Dairy*, *The Syonon Shimbun*, *Malai Sinpo*, and *Azad Hind*. Throw light on Indian National Army's activities in Malaya during 1943-1944.

**INDRA VIDYA VACHASPATI PAPERS (1900—1963)** :— 1.100 items, comprising correspondence, magazine, poems, newspapers, etc. Prinicipal correspondents are : Lala Lajpat Rai, Shyama Prasad Mookherji, Swami Shardhanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sampurnanand, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Pratap Singh Kairon, Sarojini Naidu, P. D. Tandon, and Vallabhbhai Patel. Subjects discussed are : *Satyagraha* in Punjab and Delhi, use of Hindi in the Council of States, Hindi agitation in Punjab, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Hindu Sanghthan, Swaraj Party, Khilafat Conference, Arya Swadeshik Sabha, etc.

**JAIS DOCUMENTS (1596—1862)** :—141 documents. They throw light on various aspects of agrarian structure of the Mughal Government and economy.

**JEHANGIR C. COYAJEE PAPERS (1902—1946) :—**1,202 items, comprising correspondence, press slippings, articles, book-reviews, diaries, photographs, invitation cards, etc. covering Coyajee's activities as member of various Committees, Associations and Cultural Organisations. Principal correspondents are : Pherozechah Mehta, B. Priestley, D. E. Wacha, J. M. Keynes, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Samuel Hoare, and Shyama Prasad Mookherjee.

**JOSEPH BAMPFYLDE FULLER PAPERS (1930—1948) :—**51 letters, deal with subjects like democracy and discipline, form of government, customs in India and Europe, condition of women in India, Hindu-Muslim unity, events in India after the partition, etc.

**K.M PANIKKAR PAPERS (1938—1963) :—**1,350 items, comprising letters, articles, and press clippings. Principal correspondents are : Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Aruna Asaf Ali, Ali Yavar Jung, and Rushbrook Williams. Subjects discussed are : Rajkot Award, Civil Disobedience Movement, correspondence regarding his travels abroad, and University matters during his Vice-Chancellorship in Jammu and Kashmir University, etc.

**K.M. CARIAPPA PAPERS (1912—1981) :—**11,000 items, comprising correspondence, press cuttings, photographs, reports, etc. Principal correspondents are : Maharaja Hari Singh, Dr. Karan Singh, Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahavir Tyagi, Dr. K. N. Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru, V. V. Giri, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Indira Gandhi, Morarii Desai. Subjects discussed are : Cariappa's correspondence with Army Officers and with former Indian rulers, ex-servicemen's grievances and pension cases, Indo-Pakistan Affairs, Kashmir Affairs, letters from embassies and Indians living abroad containing information on a variety of subjects.

**KOMMERZIALRAT OTTO FALTIS PAPERS (1934—1955) :—**9 items, comprising letters, pamphlets and photographs relating to activities of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in Central Europe (1934—1942).

**K. SANTHANAM PAPERS (1947—1965) :—**455 items, comprising Santhanam's correspondence, articles, notes, editorials, book reviews, etc. and cover life and works of K. Santhanam in various capacities. Principle correspondents are : Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, K. Gopalaswami, Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, G. B. Pant and Devdas Gandhi.

**LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE PAPERS (1930-1931) :—**17 items, include proceedings and copies of judgement of the Lahore Conspiracy case, and comments in Sukhdev's own handwriting (an accused in this case, who was hanged along with Bhagat Singh and Rajguru on 23 March 1931), and a few family photographs, including one showing the actual spot on the banks of the river Sutlej where the three revolutionaries, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were cremated.

**LALA HARDAYAL PAPERS (1910) :—**15 letters addressed by Lala Hardayal from Algiers to Sardar Singh Rana and Mrs. Rana in

Paris during 7 May—15 June 1910. They throw light on his philosophy of life, and his efforts to create an atmosphere of awakening among the Indians abroad, and for arousing world opinion in support of India's claim to freedom.

**LALA LAJPAT RAI'S DIARY (1914—1917) :—**A record of Lala Lajpat Rai's travels in the U.S.A. and Japan from 1914—1917. It throws light on his meetings with foreign dignitaries from different walks of life, and also Indian revolutionaries like Prof. B. K. Sarkar, H. L. Gupta, Ram Chandra, Harish Chandra, Bhagwan Singh, M. N. Roy, and others.

**M. C. CHAGLA PAPERS (1921—1981) :—**14 files, 1 volume, 31 items of press clippings, notes, 6 photo albums, etc. These papers include his correspondence with important personalities : Kailash Nath Katju, S. Radhakrishnan, V. V. Giri, Zakir Husain, Vijaylakshmi Pandit. It also includes his speeches, articles and a publication entitled *Mundhra Enquiry—The Full Story*.

**MAHATMA GANDHI PAPERS (1880—1948) :—**40,000 items/papers, and 400 microfilm rolls. These include papers/microfilms received from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Central Record Office at Porbandar, Servants of India Society, private archives of Edmond Privat at Switzerland, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Defence, the Prime Minister's Office; donation by various personalities, including Pyare Lal (Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi). These papers also include Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence with Esther, Hey Cock, Marriman and A. West; and personal letters from Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit G. B. Pant. This collection gives valuable information about Gandhiji's activities in South Africa and India. Many contemporary socio-political topics like mill workers' strike in Ahmedabad, Khilafat Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, eradication of untouchability, advocacy of non-violence, Harijan Welfare, Hindu Unity, and Gandhi's views on Hunter Commission's report, partition of India have been reflected in this collection.

**MAHATMA GANDHI—HENRY POLAK CORRESPONDENCE (1902—1956) :—**6,000 items comprising letters, telegrams, notes, articles, printed material, press clippings, photographs, etc. The letters are mostly written by Gandhiji to Henry Polak, his articled clerk and legal partner in Johannesburg. A few of these letters refer to the civil rights issue, and Gandhiji's instructions for *Satyagraha* in South Africa.

**MAHATMA GANDHI—HERMANN KALLENBACH CORRESPONDENCE (1909—1946) :—**421 items containing 285 letters and 136 telegrams. These papers provide a vivid description of Gandhiji's life and activities at the Phoenix settlement and Tolstoy Farm in South Africa, where Gandhiji's experiment with creating self-sufficient communities first began. They depict as well the gradual evolution of Gandhi's philosophy of *Ahimsa* and *Satyagraha*, and plans for his fight against apartheid in South Africa.



**MAHATMA GANDHI MURDER TRIAL PAPERS (1948-1949)** :—168 items, including material filed by the prosecution and statements of the accused, and judgement of Mahatma Gandhi Murder Case dated 21 June 1949. The trial started on 13 May 1948 by a special court and the final judgement was delivered on 10 February 1949.

**MALWA DOCUMENTS (1595—1730)** :—125 documents, give information about the rising fortunes of a *zamindar* family in Malwa, administration of the shrine of Khwaja Badiuddin Shah Madar, and the position and role of a *qanungo* family in Chanderi.

**MANI LAL B. NANAVATI PAPERS (1944-45)** :— 23 volumes, relate to Bengal Famine Enquiry Commission and evidences given by J. P. Srivastava, M.A. Ispahani, and Pannell before the Commission. Also included is correspondence of N. N. Sircar with Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in connection with the famine situation in Bengal.

**MATHURA DOCUMENTS (1598—1889)** :—168 documents, throw light on religious policy of Mughal Emperors and the British Government towards the Hindu temples, and detailed statistical information about land grants made from time to time to the Hindu shrines at Mathura together with the British policy towards these grants.

**MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD PAPERS (1953—1955)** :— 218 letters. Principal correspondents are : Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, G. B. Pant, B. G. Kher, K. M. Munshi, B. R. Ambedkar, C. Rajagopalachari, B. C. Roy, Swaran Singh, and Sheikh Abdullah. Subjects discussed are : Foreign Christian Missionaries and preaching of Christianity in India, employment for the educated unemployed, reforming of Devanagari script, establishment of Universities, and an introductory note written by Maulana Azad for *History of Philosophy*, published by Ministry of Education.

**MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE PAPERS (1929—1933)** :— 4,226 items, include original correspondence between various trade union leaders and those connected with the Trade Union movement, reports of trade unions and peasants organisations, pamphlets, books, etc. Also include printed volumes of judgements of the Sessions Court, Meerut, statements made by the accused, prosecution witnesses and defence witnesses.

**M. R. JAYAKAR PAPERS (1829—1958)** :—7,000 items, comprising correspondence, diaries, press cuttings and miscellaneous papers. Principal correspondents are : C. R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Annie Besant, Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M. A. Jinnah, Sir Zafarullah Khan, Lord Irwin, Lord Linlithgow, Ramsay Macdonald, C. Rajagopalachari,

**Shyama Prasad Mookherjee and B. S. Moonje.** Subjects discussed are : Civil Disobedience Movement, Communal Award, depressed classes, the question of untouchability, Hindu Mahasabha, Hindu-Muslim question, Indians overseas, Indian states, Punjab disturbances, Round Table Conference, Simon Commission, and Swaraj Party.

**MUNSHI DAYA NARAIN NIGAM PAPERS (1907—1942) :**—264 issues of the *Zamana*, a photograph of Munshi Daya Narain Nigam, and some typed material. The *Zamana* covered a wide spectrum of topical issues—literary, social, cultural and political; and attracted a variety of prose writers, poets and litterateurs like Maulana Shibli Nu'mani, Pandit Anand Narayan 'Mulla', 'Akbar' Allahabadi, Pandit Brij Narayan 'Chakbast', Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, Munshi Prem Chand, Khwaja Altaf Husayn 'Hali', Lala Lajpat Rai, and 'Josh' Malihabadi.

**MURLIDHAR PAPERS (1884—1922) :**—96 items, containing leaflets, reports and miscellaneous papers. They relate to Punjab Provincial Conference (1896), Census Operations (1901), Famine Relief Fund (1900) and papers connected with his legal profession at Ambala.

**“MUTINY PAPERS” (1857) :**—56 telegrams and letters exchanged among different army officers of the East India Company on various events and developments in Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Gwalior, Mhow and some other parts of the country. Principal correspondents are : David Briggs, A. Wilson, J. A. Becher. Munshi Reza Ali, W.H.S. Earle, Col. Macpherson, H. Havelock, H. Cotton, J. P. Macford, J. H. Sherer, F. Gordon, and M. H. Garet.

**N. B. KHARE PAPERS (1935—1968) :**—179 items, comprising Khare's correspondence, books and press clippings. Principal correspondents are : Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Maxwell, Lord Wavell, H.S.L. Polak, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Subjects discussed are : Khare's appointment as a Member of the Viceroy Executive Council, Indians in South Africa, constitutional reforms, Satyagraha Movement in Goa, Samyukta Maharashtra Indian Military action in Goa, Punjabi Suba, Sikh grievances, etc.

**NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE PAPERS (1909—1970) :**—1,020 items, comprising correspondence, speeches, press clippings, articles, books, reports, leaflets, photographs, cartoons, etc. Principal correspondents are : Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, C. H. Phillips, Nandlal Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, J. B. Kripalani, and Mrs. H. J. Moos. Main subjects discussed are : social relations between the Hindus and Muslims, Congress and the Muslim League, women and their problems, Christianity and non-violence, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Harijan Sewak Sangh of Bengal, famine in Bengal, Civil Disobedience Movement, hunger strike by prisoners in Andaman, 'Quit India' Resolution, partition of India, economic problems, Indian independence, etc.

**P. K. MALAVIYA PAPERS (1907—1969) :**—3,720 items of correspondence, 44 volumes of the *Abhyudaya*, and a large number of press clippings. Principal correspondents are : Mahatma Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, Subhas Chandra Bose, Purushottam Das Tandon, Jawaharlal Nehru, M. A. Aney, Sri Prakasa, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Subjects discussed are : activities of Forward Bloc, Indo-Japanese Friendship, Subhas Chandra Bose's death controversy, Indo-Pakistan Relations, simplification and propagation of Hindi, etc.

**P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYER PAPERS (1889—1946) :**—10,000 items, include correspondence, press clippings, addresses, speeches, extracts from Gazetteers, Administrative Reports, Legislative Proceedings, books, journals, etc. Principal correspondents are: Dr. Annie Besant, M. M. Malviya, C. Y. Chintamani, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Dr. H. N. Kunzru, A. S. Santhanam, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. Main subjects discussed are : Indian Defence Force, military education in Indian States, League of Nations, Hindu women's right to property, Indians in Kenya, public service in India, Indianisation of Army, establishment of Banaras Hindu University and its affairs, Hindu Mahasabha, Indian Red Cross Society, World War II, etc.

**PHOOL CHAND JAIN PAPERS (1929—1931) :**—114 items, mainly xerox copies of documents on the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, and Delhi Satyagraha. Also include Hindi translation of leaflet 'Red Pamphlet' dropped by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt after throwing a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi, a typed copy of the judgement on the trial of Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt, and a letter of Mahatma Gandhi to Lord Irwin.

**PURUSHOTTAM DAS TANDON PAPERS (1926—1960) :**—28,738 items, comprising correspondence, newspaper clippings, pamphlets, booklets, etc. Principal correspondents are : Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Lal Bahadur Shastri, K. M. Munshi, Morarji Desai, Dr. Sampurnanand, Sri Prakasa, K. N. Katju, Kaka Kalelkar, Sadiq Ali and Balwant Rai Mehta. Subjects discussed are : All India Congress Committee, Bhoodan Movement, acceptance of office by the Congress, Congress in U.P., peasant movements, Congress Agrarian Enquiry Report, Hind Rakshak Dal. Servants of the People Society, Partition of India, refugee problem, Constituent Assembly Proceedings of 1947, and propagation of Hindi.

**RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP PAPERS (1915—1970) :**—1,148 items, comprising correspondence, photographs, books, pamphlets, journals and press cuttings. Principal correspondents are : Amir of Afghanistan, Chancellor of Germany, Mahatma Gandhi, George Lansbury, Dr. Sampurnanand, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rash Behari Bose,

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Bertrand Russell. Subjects discussed are : Raja Mahendra Pratap's efforts for liberation of India, and his scheme of "World Federation" based on equality of all races and nations, his speech at Aligarh Muslim University, and his views on religion, peace, and world unity.

**RAJENDRA PRASAD PAPERS (1935—1962)** :—34,900 items, comprising correspondence, press clippings, speeches, articles, notes, books, pamphlets, etc. Also included are volumes of the records of grievances of peasants of Champaran in 1917. Principal correspondents are : Jammalal Bajaj, C. Rajagopalachari, Mahatma Gandhi, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, A. N. Sinha, Satya Narain Sinha, Sri Prakasa, B. K. Sahai, Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, M. A. Aney, M. C. Chagla, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and G. V. Mavalankar. Subjects discussed are : All India Congress Committee, labour problems, abolition of *Zamindari*, village industries, Cabinet Mission, Constituent Assembly of India, Boundary Commission, India's food policy, problems confronting the Interim Government, partition of India, refugee problem, Hindu Code Bill, formation of Provinces on linguistic basis, etc.

**R. C. DUTT PAPERS (1901—1909)** : 40 letters and a note book, contains newspaper cuttings and quotations collected by R. C. Dutt. Principal correspondents are : Dadabhai Naoroji, Sarojini Naidu, Sister Nivedita, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord John Morley. Subjects discussed are : land revenue reforms, Indianisation of Public Services, partition of Bengal, etc.

**R. L. CHOPRA PAPERS (1846—1907)** :—17 items, containing original letters exchanged between E. Maclagan, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore and J. J. Cotton, Collector, Madras and furnishing information on Europeans in the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. One issue dated 16 April 1870 of the weekly newspaper, *The Punjabi Akhbar* is also available in this collection.

**SAMPURNANAND PAPERS (1922—1968)** :—1,907 items, Principal correspondents are : Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Sri Prakasa, C. Y. Chantamani, Sarat Chandra Bose, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, G. B. Pant, Jai Prakash Narayan, Indira Gandhi and Banarsidas Chaturvedi. Subjects discussed are : Congress affairs in U.P., Kashi Vidyapith affairs, language problem, Hindu-Muslim question, adult education, U.P. politics, and abolition of *Zamindari*.

**SANDILA DOCUMENTS (1352—1900)** :—1,000 documents, give information on revenue free grants in Sandila, District Hardoi, U.P.

**SAROJINI NAIDU PAPERS (1896—1911)** :—34 items, include poems and songs of Sarojini Naidu such as "The Queen's Rival", "Indian Dancers", "My Deda Dream", "Nightfall in the city of Hyderabad", "The Tomb of Golconda", "The Pardah Nashin", "The Call

to Evening Prayer", "In a Balcony" and "Lulla-by", a booklet, entitled "Gokhale, the Man" written by Sarojini Naidu, and a letter regarding her involvement in Indian politics. There are also a few letters written by Sarojini Naidu to Mr. Edmund Gosse.

**SAYYID AHMAD KHAN PAPERS (1875—1887)** :—10 letters, relate mainly to the affairs of the Madrasat-ul-Ulum-i-Musalmanan at Aligarh (now Aligarh Muslim University) from 11 July 1875 to 4 April 1887.

**S. S. BHATNAGAR PAPERS (1942—1954)** :—21 items, relate to reports and proceedings of national and international meetings on various aspects of scientific developments.

**S. C. DIXIT PAPERS (1869, 1934—1975)** :—100 items, comprise newspapers and periodicals, like *Socialist India*, *Weekly Link*, *Pradeep*, and *Mahakaushal*.

**SITA RAM PAPERS (1906—1967)** :—56 files. Principal correspondents are : Jawaharlal Nehru, Liaquat Ali Khan, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Y. Chitamani, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Bhagwan Das, Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, H. N. Kunzru, R. G. Pim, and S. H. Fremantle. Subjects discussed are : Simon Commission, treatment of political prisoners in jails, Kakori train dacoity case, internment of Annie Besant, Provincial autonomy, Communal Award, plight of minorities in East Pakistan, establishment of Board of High School and Intermediate Education in U.P., University Bill, etc.

**SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN PAPERS (1912—1920)** :—Personal file of Ramanujan, India's great mathematician. Principal correspondents are : E. W. Middlemast, C.L.T. Griffith, and G. H. Hardy. Furnish information about his life and work in India and in England, where he carried on his research on the theories of numbers, partitions, and continued fractions.

**TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY PAPERS (1928—1961)** :—10 files. Principal correspondents are : Dr. Rajendra Prasad, M. John, G. Seth, S. C. Bose, C. A. Alexander, K. D. Malaviya, G. B. Pant, Swaran Singh, Morarji Desai, C. V. Cunningham, N. J. Haley and Jawaharlal Nehru. They throw light on problems of workers, and growth of labour movement in Tata Nagar, Jamshedpur.

**TONK DOCUMENTS (1803—1925)** :—150 documents. Throw light on interference of the East India Company in the States day to day affairs and on local administration in Tonk.

**UDHAM SINGH TRIAL PAPERS (1940)** :—4 items (Photostat) containing depositions taken at Bow Street Police Court during March and April 1940, plan and statement of Udham Singh, indictment laid before the Central Criminal Court, and newspaper extracts from *The Times*, 15 March 1940.

**UNITED SERVICE CLUB PAPERS (1870—1961):**—115 items, comprising rules and regulations of the Club, registers and minute books, balance sheets, liquidation papers, title deeds, and other legal documents relating to the United Service Club of Simla.

**VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA PAPERS (1917—1921):**—One volume, containing photostat copies of letters, press-clippings and articles relating to his revolutionary activities abroad.

**V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYER PAPERS (1898—1911):**—350 items, comprising correspondence with G. K. Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji, C. Y. Chintamani, N. Subba Rao, and Harold Stuart. Subjects discussed are : selection of members for the Servants of India Society, political situation in Bengal, relations between Hindus and Muslims, partition of Bengal, and affairs of the Indian National Congress.

**V. S SRINIVASA SASTRI PAPERS (1869—1946):**—1,354 items, comprising articles, speeches and correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi, G. K. Gokhale, A. V. Patwardhan, Dr. H. N. Kunzru, H. S. L. Polak, Annie Besant, Lord Irwin and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Subjects discussed are : activities of the Servants of India Society, Indian National Congress, Home Rule League, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, India and the First World War, Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy, Indians Overseas, Round Table Conferences, etc.

**WOOD COLLECTION (1931—1946):**—69 items, include 42 letters written by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Emilie Schenkl (wife of Subhas Chandra Bose), V. J. Patel and Mme. C. Despard to Mrs. Woods, Hon. Secretary, Indian-Irish Independence League; 11 photographs of V. J. Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, Emilie Schenkl and Anita Bose. They reflect Ireland's sympathy and support for India's struggle for Independence.

## II. COLLECTION OF MICROFILMS FROM ABROAD

### AUSTRALIA

1. Australian Archives, ACT Regional Office, (1941—1943): One Roll, Ledgers entitled 'Claim on Indian Government'.
2. Australian National Humanities Library/National Library of Australia, Canberra, (1845—1973): 4 Rolls containing papers of Wigmore Lionel, Sir Robert Garran, and despatches to Governor/Lt. Governor of the Australian Colonies (Van Dumand's Land, Victoria, South Australia) and New Zealand relating to India and New South Wales.
3. Mitchell Library, Sydney, (1839): One Roll, T. S. Hatfull's Journal of Voyage taken aboard *Cornwall East Indiaman* (ship).

4. Queensland State Archives, Australia. Colonial Secretary Correspondence, (1861—1883) : One Roll containing information regarding importation of *coolie* labour from Indian to Queensland.

## CANADA

Mc Gill University Library, Montreal. Papers of Sir Henry Hardinge, (1844—1848) : 2 Rolls containing information on East India Company's relations with Punjab, Mysore, Oudh (Awadh) and Nepal.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. Archivini Sprava Czechoslovakia, Praha. Hereditamen's of Otakara Fiestmantel, (1870—1890) : 8 Rolls containing maps, information on History of India, and notes on the age of *fossil flora* in India.
2. State Regional Archives of Brno, Czechoslovakia. Miscellaneous Papers, (15th—18th Centuries) : 2 Rolls containing Treaties, Reports and extracts from Letters.

## DENMARK

Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen, (1671—1846) : 2 Rolls containing Record and Registers of Danish factories in India.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY\*

1. Archives of the Foreign Office, Bonn, (1855—1943) : 35 Rolls, subjects covered are : military affairs in British India, German underground activities against enemies in India, political relations between India and Germany, Subhas Chandra Bose's arrival in Germany, etc.
2. Federal Archives, Koblenz, (1755—1782) : 14 Rolls containing information on trade and commerce in India, and activities of Hanoverian troops in India.

## FRANCE

1. Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, (1857—1858) : One Roll, Nana Saheb's correspondence with French authorities at Chandernagar.
2. Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, (17th—19th Centuries) : 79 Rolls, subjects included are : account of the siege of Pondicherry, war between the French and the Mughals, and documents on the history and administration of French India, etc.
3. Department de Siene et Oise, France, Dupleix Papers, (1750—1754) : One Roll containing Dupleix's Correspondence with Bussy, Sanders, Baudran, and others.

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\*now 'Germany'.

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC\*

Zentralen Slaatsarchiv, Potsdam. Papers of Indian interest, (1942-1943): One Roll covering life and activities of Subhas Chandra Bose.

## GREECE

National Library of Greece, Athens, (1836—1856): 21 Rolls containing manuscript of Demetrious Galanos, a Greek scholar, who lived in Varanasi, and became a 'Brahmin'.

## HUNGARY

National Archives, Hungary. Papers of Indian interest, (1890—1938): 5 Rolls, containing information on subjects like: economy of India from the end of the 19th century till the Second World War, health conditions prevailing in India during the end of 19th century, internal situation in India between the two World Wars, consular and commercial relations of Austria, Hungary and India, Indo-Hungarian business relations between the two World Wars.

## IRELAND

Public Records Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast. Cowan Papers, (1717—1734): 31 Rolls containing papers of Sir Robert Cowan, Governor of Bombay.

## ITALY

Vatican Library Archives. Papers of Indian interest, (1550—1636): One Roll containing information on Italian traveller Pietro della Valle's Voyage to Calicut, and some poems written by him on Christianity in India.

## MALAYSIA

National Archives of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. British Military Administration Papers, (1943—1946): 2 Rolls, containing information on activities of the Japanese administrators in Malaya, and condition of Indians in Malaya.

## NETHERLAND

The Algemeen Rijksarchief, The Hague, (1614—1796): 680 Rolls containing information on Golconda kingdom, Mir Jumla, Shahji, India's overseas trade, commercial and military conflicts among European nations in India, political conditions in Bengal, agricultural and mineral products, currency, tariff policy, etc.

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\*now 'Germany'.



## NORWAY

Riksarkivet, Oslo. Papers of Indian interest, (1718—1806) : 5 Rolls containing information on Haider Ali, Tipu Sultan, Shah Alam II and Rohillas, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Sir William Jones, Daulat Rao Sindhia, Hindu mythology, Indian method of making fire arms, General De Boigne, Pagoda of Rameshwaram, etc.

## SWEDEN

Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm. Papers of Indian interest, (1920, 1949—1968) : 4 Rolls covering correspondence of Swedish Indian Society, and information on Swedish Archaeological Expedition to India.

## SWITZERLAND

La Chaux de Fonds Library, Switzerland. Edmond Privat Papers, (1920—1963) : 14 Rolls containing information on Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mahadev Desai and the prevent religious of the Orient.

## UNITED KINGDOM

1. All Souls College, Oxford. Miscellaneous Papers, (1624—1689) : One Roll containing papers relating to East India Company, and Anglo-Dutch Treaty signed at Breda in 1667.
2. Birmingham University, Birmingham. Austen Chamberlain Papers, (1915—1931) : 4 Rolls containing information on Indian affairs, Papers connected with Indian cotton duties, and correspondence with Montagu, Lord Curzon and Maffey.
3. Bodleian Library, Oxford. Private Papers, (1601—1922) : 40 Rolls containing private papers of Lord Macartney, J. P. Palmer, William Hodge Mill, B. H. Hodgson, and John Scattergood.
4. British Library of Political and Economic Science, London. Lansbury Papers, (1930—1937) : One Roll containing information on Indian National Congress, British Committee on India and Burma Affairs, All India Talukdars and Zamindars Conference, etc.
5. British Museum, London, (1587—1940) : 564 Rolls containing the following : 536 Rolls containing information on East India Company's forces in Bengal, Dutch East India Company, navigation in the Indian seas, manufacture of gunpowder in Bengal and Madras, artillery practices in India, trial of Warren Hastings, Anglo-Portuguese relations, Malcolm's observations on Maratha affairs, Anglo-French hostilities, etc. (1587-1863); 5 Rolls of Indian

- Newspapers published every Saturday from Kuala Lumpur (1935—1940); One Roll of *Indian Pioneer* published every Friday from Kuala Lumpur (1929-1930); and 22 Rolls of Ripon Papers (1843—1851).
6. City Library, Exeter. Robert Palk Papers, (1753—1769) : 2 Rolls containing information about expenditure on military establishments on the Coromandel coast, and correspondence with Henry Vansitart, and Nawab Wallijah Bahadur.
  7. Guild Hall Library, London. Thomas Bowrey and Jonathan Duncan Papers, (1625—1803) : 2 Rolls containing miscellaneous papers, journals, etc., and information on trade and revenue in British India.
  8. India Office/Commonwealth Relations Office, London. Major James Browne's Correspondence, (1782—1785) : One Roll of Major James Browne's correspondence with Warren Hastings, the Governor-General of Bengal.
  9. India Office Library and Records, London.
    - (a) Factory Records (1655—1887) : 178 Rolls containing Proceedings, Consultations, Diaries etc., of the Factories at Anjengo, Balasore, Broach, Burdwan, Calcutta, Cambay, Ceylon, Connemere, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Dacca, Dinajpur, and Fort St. George.
    - (b) Official Records (1704—1951), 1649 Rolls containing mainly the following :
      - 22 Rolls : Bengal Public Consultations (1704—1748).
      - One Roll : Correspondence between Listowel and Mountbatten (1947).
      - 335 Rolls : Home Miscellaneous Series (1781—1782).
      - 65 Rolls : Minutes of the Council of India (1858—1947).
      - 20 Rolls : Political and Secret Memoranda, etc. (1830, 1870-1936).
      - 14 Rolls : Punjab and U. P. Native Newspapers (1913—1937).
      - 32 Rolls : The Permanent Under Secretaries of State for India Papers (1907—1948).
      - 5 Rolls : Public Judicial Department papers (1935—1943).
      - One Roll : Bengal Governor's Report on political situation in Bengal (1935—1943).
    - 111 Rolls : Transfer of Power papers (1942—1949).
    - 2 Rolls : Situation in Makran, Gilgit Agency Diaries (1915-1930).
    - 784 Rolls : War Staff Files (1927—1951).

- 172 Rolls** : Files of the **Private Secretary to the Viceroy**, including papers relating to **Transfer of Power**, Punjab situation, etc. (1899—1950).
- 3 Rolls** : Files of **Bengal Governor's Secretariat** (1913—1941) containing mainly reports and petitions.
- 75 Rolls** : **Proscribed Publications**.
- 7 Rolls** : Trial papers of **Indian revolutionaries and terrorists** at San Francisco, USA (1917—1918).
- (c) **Private papers (1846—1970)**, 1305 Rolls, containing selection from private papers as indicated below :
- 20 Rolls** : **Andeon, Sir John** (1919—1963),
- 3 Rolls** : **Atholl, Katherine Marjory Stewart Murray** (1928—1939),
- 32 Rolls** : **Bell, Charles** (1856—1939),
- One Roll** : **Bell, Frank Owen** (1932—1947),
- One Roll** : **Birdwood, Field Marshal Willam Riddell** (1904—1917),
- 9 Rolls** : **Birkenhead, Ist Earl Fredrick Edwin**, (1924—1928),
- 52 Rolls** : **Brabourne, 5th Baron of** (1933—1939),
- 70 Rolls** : **Butler, Sir Harcourt** (1880—1938),
- One Roll** : **Caroe, Sir Olaf Kukpatrick** (1946—1947),
- 67 Rolls** : **Chelmsford, Ist Viscount** (1916—1932),
- 13 Rolls** : **Cross, Ist Viscount** (1886—1892),
- One Roll** : **Crowley, Mrs. George John** (1862—1894),
- 5 Rolls** : **Cunningham, Sir George** (1922—1962),
- 14 Rolls** : **Curzon, Marquess of Kedleston** (1898—1905),
- One Roll** : **Dano, Sir Louis** (1869—1911),
- 46 Rolls** : **Dufferin, Ist Marquess** (1884—1888),
- 4 Rolls** : **Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer** (1876—1907).
- 27 Rolls** : **Elgin, 9th Earl** (1894—1899),
- 5 Rolls** : **Erskine, John Francis Ashley** (1934—1940),
- 4 Rolls** : **Fazl-i-Hussain** (1924—1936),
- 3 Rolls** : **Foster, Sir William** (1890—1950),
- One Roll** : **Fowler, Sir H.H.** (1894—1895),
- One Roll** : **Grant, Sir Hamilton** (1914—1921),
- 3 Rolls** : **Haig, Sir Harry** (1932—1938),

- 37 Rolls : Halifax, 1st Baron Irwin (1926—1931),**  
**39 Rolls : Hallet, Sir Maurice (1907—1945),**  
**12 Rolls : Hamilton, Lord George (1895—1910),**  
**10 Rolls : Hartog, Sir Philip (1926—1929),**  
**5 Rolls : Hume, Andrew Parke (1927—1947),**  
**30 Rolls : Hutton, Henry (1908—1933),**  
**18 Rolls : Ilbert, Sir Courtney (1882—1895),**  
**31 Rolls : Kilbracken, Sir Arthur Godley (1874—1909),**  
**12 Rolls : Lansdowne, 5th Marquess (1889—1895),**  
**14 Rolls : Lawrence, John (1864—1879),**  
**One Roll : Lawrence, Pethick (1946),**  
**149 Rolls : Linlithgow, 2nd Marquess (1936—1945),**  
**36 Rolls : Lytton, 1st Earl (1883—1914),**  
**23 Rolls : Malet, Sir Charles (1739—1822),**  
**22 Rolls : Meston, Sir James (1906—1936),**  
**14 Rolls : Montagu, Edwin Samuel (1912—1922),**  
**2 Rolls : Morley, Viscount (1905—1911),**  
**30 Rolls : Mountbatten, 1st Earl (1946—1947),**  
**10 Rolls : Mudie, Sir Francis (1934—1970),**  
**4 Rolls : Nizam, the (1888, 1932—1947),**  
**10 Rolls : Northbrook, 1st Earl (1872—1890),**  
**2 Rolls : Parson, Sir Arthur (1904—1958),**  
**107 Rolls : Reading, 1st Marquess (1920—1935),**  
**9 Rolls : Reid, Sir Robert Neil (1918—1963),**  
**14 Rolls : Richards, Sir Henry Erle (1904—1926),**  
**7 Rolls : Risley, Sir Herbert (1899—1911),**  
**8 Rolls : Roberts, Charles Henry (1909—1923),**  
**18 Rolls : Salisbury, Robert Cecil 3rd Marquess (1866—1888),**  
**141 Rolls : Simon, 1st Viscount (1927—1937),**  
**3 Rolls : Singh, Maharaja Duleep (1864—1907),**  
**One Roll : Smith, Sidney William Cecil (1905—1910),**  
**One Roll : Stewart, Sir (Samuel) Findlater (1923—1939, 1959),**  
**2 Rolls : Stopford, Robert Jammett (1930—1932),**  
**One Roll : Tehseeldar, Ganeshee Lall (1846),**  
**15 Rolls : Templewood, Sir Samuel Hoare (Later 1st Viscount of Templewood) (1926—1953),**

- 7 Rolls : Thompson, Sir John Perronet (1903—1935),  
 53 Rolls : White, Field Marshal Sir George (1876—1915),  
 One Roll : Whyte, Frederick (1922—1923),  
 37 Rolls : Wilson, Sir Fleetwood (1901—1936),  
 4 Rolls : Willingdon, 1st Marquess (1914—1924),  
 4 Rolls : Wood, 1st Viscount Charles Halifax  
 (1846—1886),  
 9 Rolls : Zetland, 2nd Marquess (1917—1940).
10. John Rylands Library, Manchester. Papers of Indian interest, (1600—1882) : 29 Rolls containing information on Indian navy and Bombay marine, correspondence between Tipu Sultan and Mahadji Sindhia. Also contains Melville and William Pitt Papers.
11. National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh. 26 Rolls containing Private papers as indicated below :
- One Roll : Mackenzie, Colonel Colin (1799—1834),  
 17 Rolls : Melville, Viscount (1771—1858),  
 8 Rolls : Minto, Lord Gilbert John Elliot-Murray  
 Kynynwood 4th Earl, (1905—1910).
12. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, (1773—1808) : 2 Rolls containing Sir William Jones correspondence with Residents at Persia and Baghdad and his notes on cases tried in India.
13. Public Record Office, London, (1701—1947) : 46 Rolls containing the following :
- 5 Rolls : Grenville, Lord (1852—1862),  
 3 Rolls : Kitchner, Lord 1st Earl (1900—1916),  
 One Roll : Relating to trial of Madanlal Dhingra (1909),  
 24 Rolls : Papers of Indian interest (1701—1702,  
 1901-1947),  
 6 Rolls : Pitt, William, and Chatham (1761—1819),  
 7 Rolls : PREMIER Series (1921—1940),
14. The E. P. Microforms Ltd. London, Council of Foreign Bond Holders, India and Ceylon, (1874—1896) : 7 Rolls of Newspaper cuttings.
15. Register House, Edinburgh. Official correspondence, (1766—1790) : 7 Rolls relating to defence of Bengal, French projects of conquest in India, etc.

16. The Royal Asiatic Society, London. One Roll : Manuscript copy of *Prithvi Raj Raso* presented by Colonel James Tod to the Society.
17. Scottish Records Office, Edinburgh. Dalhousie Papers, (1799—1856) : 56 Rolls containing information on the administration of Dalhousie as Commander-in-Chief in India and Governor-General of India (1848—1856), relations with Princely States including their annexation, relations with Persia, Russia and Afghanistan and Burmese affairs.
18. University College, Oxford. Attlee Papers, (1945—1950) : One Roll containing information on India and Commonwealth, Dr. Ambedkar and All India Scheduled Castes Federation, Liaquat Ali Khan, M. A. Jinnah, and Lord Mountbatten.
19. University Library, Cambridge, (1868—1937) : 67 Rolls containing Private papers as indicated below :
  - 3 Rolls : Baldwin, Lord Stanley (1923—1937),
  - 45 Rolls : Hardinge, Sir Henry (1910-1916),
  - 15 Rolls : Mayo, 6th Earl Richard Bourke, (1868—1872),
  - 34 Rolls : Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, (1874—1906).
20. University of Nottingham, Nottingham, (1827—1835) : 83 Rolls of Bentinck Papers.
21. University of Oxford, Oxford. Mac Donnell Papers (1893—1900) : One Roll covering subjects like Shia-Sunni relations, agitation against cow killing, famine in Bihar and Bengal, and plague in Kanpur.
22. World Microfilms Publications, London (1930—1947) : 82 Rolls containing issues of *Daily Worker*.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Ames Library of South-Asia, St. Paul, Minnesota. Miscellaneous Papers, (1780—1888) : 4 Rolls containing correspondence of Clive, Eyre Coote, Hector Munro, Henry Dundas, Wellesley, John Shore and Colonel Fitzgerald's diary on Burma Campaign, etc.
2. Cleveland Public Library, Ohio, Manuscripts on British India, (1741—1867) : 22 Rolls covering subjects like Major Bannerman's expedition against the Poligars, commercial agreement between the French and English East India Companies.
3. Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City. Panda Records : 926 Rolls containing Pilgrimage Registers (*Bahis*)

in the custody of *Pandas* and pertaining to Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Rawalpindi (Pakistan).

4. Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (1782—1909) : 23 Rolls containing the following :
  - 19 Rolls : American-Marathi Mission Papers (1870—1909).
  - 5 Rolls : Melville, Viscount, Papers (1782—1800)
  - One Roll : Correspondence of Raja Ram Mohun Roy (1825).
5. Library of Congress, Washington. 3 Rolls containing : General chronology (1400—1825), General chronology, Bengal and Fort St. George (1600—1825), and list of Commanders-in-Chief in India with date of their respective appointment, deaths or resignation (1774—1812).
6. National Archives, Washington. Material of Indian interest, (1906—1929) : 30 Rolls covering subjects like U.S. relation with India, Burma and other States, internal situation in India, and in Burma.
7. National Archives and Records Service, Washington, (1828—1920) : 26 Rolls containing the following :
  - One Roll : Catalogue of records of the Political Department of German Foreign Ministry (1857—1920),
  - 8 Rolls : Records of U.S. Consulate at Bombay (1838—1906),
  - 17 Rolls : Records of U.S. Consulate at Calcutta (1843—1906).
8. New York Public Library, New York. Diary of Lala Lajpat Rai, (1914—1917) : One Roll containing recollections of Lala Lajpat Rai's life and work during his stay in the United States of America, and Japan.
9. University of Iowa, Chicago. Bengal Relief Committee Correspondence, (1943—1947) : 3 Rolls containing correspondence of the Bengal Relief Committee.
10. University Publications of America, Inc. Frederick. Material of Indian interest, (1945—1949) : 45 Rolls containing U.S. State Department Confidential Central Files on India's internal and foreign affairs.
11. U.S. Information Service, New Delhi. Material of Indian Interest : 48 Rolls covering subjects like Hindu immigration and naturalization, political activities of Indians in U. S. A. and Indo-German collaboration during the First World War. It also contains papers of U.S. Consulate at Bombay and Madras.

## U.S.S.R.\*

1. Armenian Centre for Ancient Manuscripts, Armenia. Papers on Armenian History, (1895, 1930—1937) : One Roll containing copies of books by M. J. Seth on History of the Armenians in India.
2. Central Archives, Moscow. (1706—1938) : 7 Rolls containing information on Indian merchants in Russia, slave trade between Russia and India, Indo-European railway projects, teaching of Sanskrit in Russian Universities, history of Buddhism, Indian National Congress, etc.
3. Main Archives Administration under Council of Ministers, U.S.S.R. Material of Indian interest, (18th—20th Century) : 4 Rolls containing information on Indian colonies in Astrakhan, Shawl trade, and translation of a Bengali play *Disguise* into Russian.

### III. COLLECTION OF MICROFILMS FROM WITHIN INDIA

#### BOOKS/MANUSCRIPTS

1. Afanasy Nikitin's *Voyage Beyond Three Seas* (1466—1472); Acc. No. 1824, 2 Rolls.
2. Arabic and Persian Manuscripts like *Adil-Nama*, *Nauras-Nama* etc. (1626—1656 A.D.); Acc. Nos. 814—836, 23 Rolls.
3. *Babar Nama* : Autobiography of Mughal Emperor Babar (Undated); Acc. Nos. 842-843, 2 Rolls.
4. Collection of Oriental Manuscripts of Uzbek Academy of Sciences (in Russian), Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent (1960); Acc. Nos. 1830-1831, 2 Rolls.
5. Gilgit Manuscripts (in Pali and Prakrit) containing Buddhist manuscripts belonging to Rajghar Library, Srinagar (Undated); Acc. Nost. 799—804, 6 Rolls.
6. *Gulab Nama*, by Kriparam Saheb, *Dastur-i-Azam*, on the history of Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir (1932); Acc. No. 1748, One Roll.
7. *History of English Education in India* (1781—1893) by Syed Mahmood; Acc. No. 1852, One Strip.
8. *History of Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movement* (1919—1925) by P.C. Bamford; Acc. No. 1823, One Roll.
9. Aurangzeb's copy of the *Holy Quran* (Undated); Acc. Nos. 808—813, 6 Rolls.

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\* now defunct.



10. *India and Communism*, (1924—1927, and 1933—1935); by Col. Sir Cecil Kaye; Acc. No. 1791, One Roll.
11. *Al-Muzayant-ul-Muwasshah*, (1673-1674); Arabic Manuscript received as a gift from U.S.S.R., Acc. No. 1738, One Roll.
12. Manuscripts (in Arabic) of historical importance in possession of Dr. Fakhruddin Hussain Khan, (Undated); Acc. No. 1691, One Roll.
13. Manuscripts copies like *Ahlwal-i-Abul-i-Sina*, *Tarikh-i-Kashmir*, Map of Chandni Chowk of Delhi, *Jam-i-Jahan Numa* Vol. I and Biography of Southerner (Undated); received from Raza Library, Rampur; Acc. Nos. 837—841, 5 Rolls.
14. *Naye Bharat ke Naye Neta* (in Hindi) by Rahul Sanskritayan, dedicated to the youth of India, published from Allahabad (1889); Acc. No. 1814, One Roll.
15. *Political trouble in India* by James Campbell Ker, contains information on political and revolutionary agitation in India (1907—1917); Acc. No. 1812, One Roll.
16. Proscribed publications (in Assamese) entitled (i) *Amar Bartaman Karttbya*, (ii) *Bharatiya Communist Party* (1929—1952); Acc. Nos. 250—313, 64 Rolls.
17. Manuscripts entitled *Varahi Samhita*, *Madana Parijata* (in Sharda Script) and *Yoga Vasistha* (in Sanskrit) (Undated); Acc. Nos. 1916—1925, 10 Rolls.
18. Tagore's pocket book (in Bengali) with a few sketches, and correspondence of Tagore with Baba Mathura Nath Mitra (1889); Acc. Nos. 909—923, 15 Rolls.
19. *Tarikh-i-Kalam-Kashmere*, a voluminous statistical history of Kashmir, prepared during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1834—1941); Acc. No. 1741, One Roll.
20. *The Civil Disobedience Movement*, a note on the general measures taken to deal with the movement based on information compiled from official records (1930—1934 and 1940-1941); Acc. No. 1795, One Roll.
21. *Tulsikrita Ramayana* (Undated); Acc. No. 1699, One Roll.
22. *Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri* : Autobiography of Mughal Emperor Jehangir (Undated); Acc. Nos. 1737 and 1817, 2 Rolls.

#### CATALOGUES/DESCRIPTIVE LISTS

1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts mostly on religion and Vedic literature available in the Private Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir (1927); Acc. No. 1835, One Roll.

2. A Descriptive List of Chatham's correspondence with Pitt, the Younger (1749—1827); Acc. No. 1696, One Roll.

## DIARIES

1. A Diary kept by Mrs. R.C. Germon, an eminent scholar from London who visited Lucknow in 1858; Acc. No. 1654, One Roll.
2. A Diary containing daily routine of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1825); Acc. No. 1836, One Roll.
3. Diary and Letters of Azimullah Khan, Confidential Adviser to Nana Saheb Peshwa, (Undated); Acc. No. 1692, One Roll.
4. Diaries and Records of the family of Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, a Parsi businessman of Bombay (1826—1878); Acc. Nos. 1610—1617, One Roll.

## NEWSPAPERS/PAMPHLETS

1. *Abhyudaya*, Hindi Weekly started by Madan Mohan Malaviya and published from Allahabad (1907—1909 and 1912—1948); Acc. Nos. 1174—1193, 20 Rolls.
2. *Indian Opinion*, Weekly newspaper published by M. K. Gandhi in Natal, South Africa, (1906—1914); Acc. Nos. 1906—1911, 6 Rolls.
3. Newspaper Clippings from *Hindustan Ghadar* edited by Shri Ram Chandra and published from San Francisco, (1916—1919); Acc. No. 1871, One Roll.
4. Newspaper Cuttings relating to All India Congress Committee taken from *Hindustan Times*, *Leader*, *Hindu*, etc. (1944—1948); Acc. Nos. 1445—1450, 6 Rolls.
5. Series of lectures on India entitled "India", "The Indus Railways", "Supply of Cotton from India" etc. delivered at various institutions in England by Smollett (1861—1868); Acc. No. 1746, One Roll.
6. Pamphlets on an appeal on behalf of the Indian Muslims embodying their inexorable demand for the recognition of their separate national status, as distinct from the rest of India, (1917, 1933—1935, 1938—1946); Acc. No. 1775, One Roll.
7. Selections from the vernacular newspapers published in the Punjab and North West Provinces, (1864—1889); Acc. Nos. 2209—2217, 9 Rolls.
8. *The Independent*, a daily newspaper edited by Jamnadas Dwarkadas and published from Allahabad, (1919—1921); Acc. Nos. 1216—1229, 13 Rolls.

9. *The Punjabi*, Weekly newspaper published from Lahore (1904–1909); Acc. Nos. 1258–1262, 5 Rolls.
10. Urdu newspapers like *Jhung-Siyal*, *Sanatan Dharm Pracharak*, *Baidari*, *Aakash*, *Rajput Gazette* and *Hindu* received from Kulbir Singh, younger brother of Bhagat Singh, (1909–1912) Acc. No. 1868, One Roll.
11. Weekly reports furnished by Reverend J. Robinson on newspapers in the Indian languages published from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, East Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces, Ajmer, Mewar, Central India and Burma, (1863–1932); Acc. Nos. 924–1173, 247 Rolls.

## Private Papers

### I. Personalities :

1. Benarsidas Chaturvedi Collection on Mainpuri Case (1919); Acc. No. 1834, 11 Rolls.
2. Balvir Singh's correspondence with Mira Behn, C.F. Andrews and Gandhiji, mostly on propagation of Khadi (1923–1942 and 1948); Acc. No. 1780, One Roll.
3. Barpujari Collection, containing his reports, articles and journals and correspondence between Reverend Miles Bronson, and Reverend M. W. Waterbury on the activities of Christian Missionaries in India (1839–1882), Acc. Nos. 2163–2173, 11 Rolls.
4. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer Papers comprising his correspondence, speeches, lectures, radio-talks, etc. especially during his tenure as *Diwan* of Travancore (1914–1966), Acc. Nos. 1377–1417, 41 Rolls.
5. Daniel Latifi Papers about his speech on Congress Policy, a few press clippings and his correspondence with Indira Gandhi (1937–1985); Acc. No. 1876–1977, One Roll.
6. Dr. J. C. Bose Papers containing technical data of his experiments on galvanometric record with tapping device and magnetic crescograph (1918–1919); Acc. No. 1864, One Roll.
7. Documents relating to Gandhiji and his letters written to eminent persons like Charles Burrows, George Fox, Percy Rockefeller on prosecution of Indians in San Francisco for revolting against British Government (1880–1947); Acc. Nos. 1301–1332, 1670/1676, 1750, 1788, 1805, 1808–1810, 1822, 1851 and 1912, 48 Rolls.
8. Documents relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and letters of Shri Bose to Shri Bholanath Roy about appointment of L. M. Sen, Civil Engineer in Calcutta Corporation, also papers relating to Subhas Chandra Bose's visit

- to London to appear in Indian Civil Services Examination (1919–1921, 1926–1928, 1941–1942); Acc. Nos. 1828, 1846–1849, 5 Rolls.
9. Draft of J. B. Kriplani's resignation letter from the post of President of the Indian National Congress (Undated); Acc. No. 1807, One Roll.
  10. G. S. Iyer Collection on Welby Commission, his visit to England, Railway Policy in India etc., (1855–1916); Acc. No. 1804, One Roll.
  11. Lal Bahadur Shastri Papers on his imprisonment, with memorandum of evidence and judgement, (1931–1932); Acc. No. 1950, 1 Strip.
  12. Letters addressed by Raja Ram Mohun Roy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France on the welfare of the inhabitants of France (Undated); Acc. No. 1821, One Roll.
  13. Letter of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and V. J. Patel addressed to Mrs. E. Woods Dey regarding Indo-Irish League; Subhas Chandra Bose's visit to Ireland and the will of late Shri V. J. Patel (1931–1938 and 1946); Acc. No. 1811, One Roll.
  14. Letters received from Florence Nightingale; Also letters from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel to Gulab Chand Jain, and letters from eminent persons addressed to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on matters relating to peasantry, agricultural earnings and *Zamindars* in Bengal (1881–1882, 1920–1921, 1939, 1941 and 1950); Acc. No. 1755, One Roll.
  15. Letters from C.F. Andrews to eminent personalities on various subjects of Indian interest, donated by Benarsidas Chaturvedi (1913—1915); Acc. No. 1806, One Roll.
  16. Nana Sahib's correspondence (in French) with the French authorities (1818); Acc. No. 1734, One Roll.
  17. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's letter to S. S. Bhatnagar on matters relating to freedom movement of the country (1937); Acc. No. 1765, One Roll.
  18. Papers of Badruddin Tyabji containing his last will and testament, Deed of partition along with Fee Books, Property Account Books etc. (1844–1906); Acc. Nos. 1333–1338, 6 Rolls.
  19. Private Papers of Dr. Y. Subba Row on drugs against acute leukaemia and other forms of cancer (1923–1931); Acc. No. 1789, One Roll.

20. S. Ramanujan's personal file containing correspondence on his appointment in Madras Port Trust, his ability in mathematics etc. (1912-1921 and 1947-1948); Acc. No. 1678-1679, 2 Rolls.
21. Correspondence between Shri Satya Bhakta, Socialist Book Shop, Kanpur, and Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the proscription of his book in Hindi entitled *Agle Sat Saal* (1924-1930); Acc. Nos. 1826 and 1832, 2 Rolls.
22. Tagore Family Papers (in Bengali) containing amongst other things, the Bengali translation of a vedic verse in Tagore's own hand, (1909-1917); Acc. No. 1768, One Roll.
23. V. Krishnaswami Iyer Papers, on South Africa agitation, John Morley's speech on the question on Bengal's partition etc. (1898, 1903-1916); Acc. Nos. 1751 and 1268-1269, 3 Rolls.
24. K. M. Munshi Collection containing his correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah, Maulana Azad and others, subjects discussed are : integration of princely states, development of Sanskrit, activities of Bharitya Vidya Bhawan, prohibition, etc. (1911-1970); Acc. Nos. 2248-2307, 60 Rolls.

## ii. Others

1. Bardoli Satyagraha Papers (1928); Acc. No. 2218, One Roll.
2. Report of the 45th, 48th, and 52nd Sessions of Indian National Congress held at Karachi, Tripuri and Bombay in 1931, 1934 and 1939; Acc. Nos. 1433-1434, 1725-1728, 1940-1943, 19 Rolls.

## REPORTS/OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

1. Major James Browne Correspondence on operations of the Corps of Light Infantry under Capt. Brooke (1773-1779); Acc. No. 1872, One Roll.
2. Comments on Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy by J. P. Thompson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab, and Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, (Lt. Governor of Punjab), (1919-1920); Acc. No. 1815, One Roll.
3. Documents of Brazilian interest regarding immigration into Brazil, and commercial relations between India and Brazil (1880, 1890, 1904, 1926, 1928, 1931-1933, 1937 and 1940); Acc. No. 1869, One Roll.
4. Documents on Indo-Afghanistan relations presented by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to then King of Afghanistan (1784-1789, 1791-1794, 1807-1818, 1835-

- 1839, 1856, 1891, 1906, 1921 and 1923); Acc. No. 1792, One Roll .
5. Documents relating to Afghanistan presented to the Government of Afghanistan by then Vice-President of India : (1757-1959); Acc. No. 1760, One Roll.
  6. Documents relating to Fiji and South Africa on Indentured Indian Immigration System (1907-1908, 1915-1916, 1926-1931 and 1935); Acc. No. 1803, One Roll.
  7. Documents (in Russian) relating to India received from U.S.S.R.; (Undated); Acc. No. 1743, One Roll.
  8. Documents relating to Tipu Sultan and Haider Ali consisting of three copies of treaties in English delivered by Tipu Sultan carrying his seal and signature (1778-1796); Acc. No. 1662, One Roll.
  9. Files relating to Kanpur-Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924); Acc. No. 1850, One Roll.
  10. Files relating to trials of some cavalry men of Tantia Tope containing court proceedings of Shivdin, *Jagirdar* and Ramdin, *Malguzar* and eight others (1857-1858); Acc. Nos. 1712-1713, 2 Rolls.
  11. Freedom Movement Papers on revolutionary movement in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (1911, 1916) Acc. No. 1773, One Roll.
  12. General Administrative Reports on principal measures of administration in the Home Department during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon (1869-1872, 1899-1910, and 1916-1926); Acc. Nos. 244-249, 6 Rolls.
  13. Lahore Conspiracy Case containing Proceedings Volumes (in Urdu) and some portions of judgement (in English) (1930); Acc. Nos. 1858-1859, 2 Rolls.
  14. Lt. Col. Malcolm's correspondence with the Governor-General during his military mission to Persia (1779-1801); Acc. No. 1767, One Roll.
  15. Parliamentary Papers (alongwith chronological lists) relating to East Indies (1801-1907); Acc. Nos. 1-149 and 1655, 150 Rolls.
  16. Punjab Conspiracy Case Proceedings, Lahore, (1930-1933); Acc. Nos. 1841-1845, 5 Rolls.
  17. British campaign against the Gurkhas, records relating to Campaign of Col. D. Ochterlony; Acc. Nos. 1799-1800, 2 Rolls.
  18. Evidence taken before the Disorders Enquiry Committee Volume VI (Punjab Government and Sir Umar Hayat Khan) 1920; Acc. No. 1794, One Roll.

## MISCELLANEOUS

1. Complimentary and Congratulatory letters in Persian belonging to Maharaja of Benaras (1838); Acc. No. 1740, One Roll.
2. Maps of Bengal compiled from the original surveys by James Renell, Surveyor General in Bengal and published for the English East India Company (Undated); Acc. No. 1711, One Roll.
3. Extracts from the Report of the Committee on Emotional Integration (1952-1962); Acc. No. 1720, One Roll.
4. Prayer Book of the Emperor Bahadur Shah II (1851); Acc. No. 1788, One Roll.
5. Presidential and constitutional papers containing files of Drafting Committee and Advisory Committee and notes by K. M. Munshi (1935-1936 and 1947-1949); Acc. Nos. 1618-1626, 9 Rolls.
6. Papers relating to Fort of Allahabad and dispute between Marathas and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah, regarding surrender of Kora, Allahabad and Benaras (1776-1888); Acc. No. 1706, One Roll.
7. Tanjore Raj Records containing correspondence between the Collector and the Sarkhel regarding administrative matters (1826-1827 and 1855); Acc. Nos. 898-907, 10 Rolls.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA LIBRARY

The Library functions as a useful adjunct to the records etc. available in the National Archives of India. Considering the requirements of creators of records as also of scholars, National Archives of India has collected over the years a very rich collection of old and rare books. These are arranged and classified in the Library of the Department according to the well established principles of Library Science, and are easily accessible for bonafide research.

At the time of establishment of the Imperial Record Department in 1891 it had been suggested that a Central Library might be as well established, so that it could function as an apex body to the Imperial Record Department and different departmental libraries in the Government of India. It was then as well felt that the Keeper of Records, besides looking after the public records could be made responsible for the systematic arrangement of the library holdings and preparation of their nominal and subject catalogues. Once this was accepted, large number of books, periodicals, and government publications were transferred to the Imperial Record Department for keeping them in the Central Library. But in 1903, a separate Imperial Library (now known as National Library) was set up, and most of the books from the Central Library were transferred to it, leaving behind duplicate copies of various publications. Henceforth, the Central Library became the Library of the Imperial Record Department, and it continued to function as a 'Spare Copy Room'.

In 1926, when a decision was taken to transfer the Imperial Record Department from Calcutta to New Delhi, books and publications in the Spare Copy Room were sorted and classified into 3 groups, viz. (i) those to be transferred to the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, (ii) those to be despatched to the Imperial Secretariat Library, New Delhi, and (iii) those which were to be otherwise disposed off. Transfer of holdings in the Spare Copy Room was completed alongwith the public records in March 1937, and this collection remained thereafter as part of the Imperial Record Department (now known as National Archives of India).

With this nucleus, the Spare Copy Room was developed into a research oriented Library. It has grown over the years into a rich library and caters to the needs of scholars working on modern period of the Indian History, and the trainees of the School of Archival Studies. It has with it over 2 lakh publications comprising books, memoirs, monographs, travelogues, journals, reports, etc. that provide invaluable information on Indian History, Archival Science and allied subjects. Besides books, other publications at present available in the National Archives of India Library could be classified into three categories. Firstly, it contains printed documentary material like



Gazetteers, census reports, etc. Secondly, it houses selected publications like Proscribed Literature, Fort William College collection, travelogues, etc. Thirdly, many contemporary journals, periodicals, and bulletins form yet another important section of the Library. A few examples about the various categories of publications available in the Library are given below :

## I. GAZETTES/GAZETTEERS—REPORTS, etc.

### A. GAZETTES

- (i) *Calcutta Gazette*, 1792-1863
- (ii) *India Gazette*, 1864 till date
- (iii) *London Gazette*, 1810-1954

This series published periodically by the Government convey official decisions, information on statements, etc.

### B. GAZETTEERS

- (i) *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (India Series)
- (ii) *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (Provincial Series)
- (iii) District Gazetteer Series

These are handy reference books and are available to administrators, scholars and public alike.

### C. CENSUS OF INDIA REPORTS, 1871-till date

This series is a basic source material on demographic studies and are used by administrators and scholars for research and compilation of data relating to population, caste and tribes, occupation, etc.

### D. INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS, 1855-1933

Annual Reports published under various titles provide invaluable information on various subjects like agriculture, politics, economy, trade, foreign affairs, administration, law and order, railways, etc.

### E. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

This collection consists of recorded proceedings of the British Parliament. Besides, the Library has in its possession extracts from the British Parliamentary Debates comprising questions, proceedings, and debates relating to Indian affairs. They include information on annual accounts, white papers, Reports of Parliamentary Committees, Reports of the Commissioners, tariff and trade, etc. relating to India.

Important series included in this collection are :—

- (i) *Cobett's Parliamentary History of England*, 1066-1803
- (ii) *The Mirror of Parliament*, 1829-1839

- (iii) *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 1842-1891*
- (iv) *Parliamentary Debates, 1892-1935*
- (v) *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates relating to Indian Affairs, 1886-1925*
- (vi) *Indian Parliamentary Debates, 1892-1898*
- (vii) *Indian Debates, 1898-1908*
- (viii) *Debates on Indian Affairs, 1909-1935*

#### F. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

- (i) *Proceedings of the Legislative Council of India, 1857-1920*
- (ii) *Legislative Assembly Debates of Indian Legislatures, 1921-1947*
- (iii) *Constituent Assembly Debates, 1947-1950*
- (iv) *Parliamentary Debates, 1947-1950*
- (v) *Rajya Sabha Debates, 1952 to date*
- (vi) *Lok Sabha Debates, 1954 to date*

#### G. PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

These are proceedings of the Legislative Council of the various erstwhile provinces of India. These include :

(i) Bengal	1862—1932
(ii) Bombay	1862—1936
(iii) Burma	1923—1935
(iv) Central Provinces	1916—1932
(v) Madras	1922—1936
(vi) Punjab	1926—1936
(vii) United Provinces	1896—1936

#### H. INDIA OFFICE LIST

The lists are available from 1938-1947 and titled as *India and Burma Office List*. It contains the list of officers who served in India and Burma especially the All India and Burma Class I Services.

#### I. INDIA ARMY LIST, 1825—1985

This series contains names of Army Officers, their ranks, date of joining, posting in a particular year, etc. The following lists are also available :

- (i) *Bengal Army List—1825-1889*
- (ii) *Bombay Army List—1826-1895*
- (iii) *Madras Army List—1826-1894*

## J. CIVIL LIST, 1886-1989

This series provides a complete directory of the Indian Civil Service and Indian Administrative Service officers.

## K. SELECTIONS OF VERNACULAR NATIVE NEWSPAPERS, 1863-1937

The series in printed form are English abstracts or summaries of vernacular newspapers. These were compiled by the Home Department and formed a part of reports on vernacular newspapers in various erstwhile provinces. This is a very useful source material relating to public opinion in various provinces in British India on contemporary issues of general interest. As selections for many a year in the 20th century were not available in the National Archives of India, microfilm copies thereof have been prepared, and these can be usefully consulted by discerning scholars. These selections were treated as confidential documents until independence. Some important selections available in this series are as follows :

- (i) *Report on Native Newspapers, Bengal Presidency—1863-1931*
- (ii) *Report on Native Newspapers, Bombay Presidency—1868-1932*
- (iii) *Report on Native Newspapers, Central Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, etc.—1896-1927*
- (iv) *Report on Native Newspapers, Eastern Bengal and Assam—1907-1911*
- (v) *Report on Native Newspapers, Madras—1872-1911*
- (vi) *Report on Native Newspapers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Awadh)—1890-1937*

## L. SELECTION FROM RECORDS

The following series are collections of most important records pertaining to various aspects of British administration in India :—

- (i) *Selections from records of the Government of India—1853-1900*
- (ii) *Selections from records of the Bengal Government—1851-1890*
- (iii) *Selections from records of the Bombay Government—1852-1907*
- (iv) *Selections from records of the Punjab Government—1852-1879*
- (v) *Selections from records of the Madras Government—1853-1896*

**M. EAST INDIA REGISTER AND DIRECTORY, 1815-1860**

This series contains details of the servants of the East India Company who had been employed in civil, military and marine establishments.

**N. TIMES OF INDIA DIRECTORY, 1865-1983**

It is an important source for researchers seeking information about India's population, commerce, trade and industries, commercial firms, organisational set-up of Government of India, and State Government etc. It also provides biographical data of personages.

**O. ALMANACS**

They contain statistical and astronomical data, annual retrospect of principal European and Indian events, information about civil and military appointments, Government rules, regulations, notifications, calendars etc. viz. English and Indian Calendars, list of holidays, dates of major European and Indian festivals etc. Important series in this collection include :

- (i) *Bengal Almanac*—1803-1854
- (ii) *Bombay Calendar and Almanac*—1836-1868
- (iii) *Madras Almanac*—1827-1858
- (iv) *Asylum Press Almanac*—1862-1958

**P. COLLECTION OF TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS compiled by C. U. Aitchison, 14 volumes, 1900-1929**

This series relate to agreements made by the East India Company and British Government in India with the Princely Indian States and neighbouring countries.

**Q. ANNUAL REGISTER (GREAT BRITAIN), 1877-1988**

It deals with history, politics, literature and chronological events of England, British Colonies as well as of Europe.

**R. INDIAN ANNUAL REGISTER, 1919-1947**

It is a digest of public activities, viz. political, social, industrial, educational, etc. concerning India.

**II. PROSCRIBED LITERATURE/FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE COLLECTION/TRAVELOGUES, etc.****A. PROSCRIBED LITERATURE**

This collection comprises publications in prose and verse as also pamphlets and posters. These were written in almost all Indian languages and published in different parts of the country during the pre-independence period. Since these publications aimed at arousing

patriotic feelings in the minds of the people and invoking them to liberate India from the British rule, the British Government banned their circulation, lest they should reach the people. Some important publications available are :

- (i) *Azadi ka Bigul* (Hindi) edited by Kshma Chandra Rastogi.
- (ii) *Azadi ka Bomb* (Hindi) edited by Jagannath Prasad Arora.
- (iii) *Kanavu* (Tamil) by Subramaniya Bharati.

The Department had also brought out some publications based on the Proscribed material in its custody. They are as follows :

- (i) *Patriotic Poetry banned by the Raj.*
- (ii) *Patriotic Writings banned by the Raj.*
- (iii) *Deshbhakti ke Geet* (Hindi).
- (iv) *Azadi ke Tarane* (Hindi and Urdu).
- (v) *Dharti ki Pukar* (Hindi).

## B. FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE COLLECTION

These old and rare books represent a variety of subject matter : commentaries on the holy scriptures, compendia of traditions, biographies and travelogues, glossaries and lexicons of Persian, Arabic and European languages and some very important works on History, Geography, Language and Literature. Examples of this Collection are :

- (i) *Mathnawi Bahr-i--Gham* by Sayyid Abu Tayyab Khan.
- (ii) *Zafarnamah* by Maulana Sharf al din Ali Yezdi.

The Department has also brought out two publications on this collection viz.

- (i) *Catalogue of Books of the Fort William College Collection in the National Archives of India Library*, and
- (ii) *Catalogue of Manuscripts of the Fort William College Collection in the National Archives of India Library.*

## C. TRAVELOGUES

This unique collection is informative about the people, their life and customs, as well as social, political and economic conditions of the areas visited by different travellers, viz :

- (i) *Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan & the Punjab; in Ladakh & Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul* by William Moorcroft (1841)
- (ii) *Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim and Nepal* by Richard Temple (1887)

The Library also has Hakluyt Society Series, 1846-1989. This series includes journals under three series covering rare and valuable voyages, travels, naval expeditions and geographical record.

#### 4. FREEDOM STRUGGLE PAPERS/BOOKS

These books and papers throw light on various aspects of our freedom struggle. Besides contemporary publications, Library has some rare books relating to freedom struggle. Some of the important titles are :

- (i) *The Political Future of India* by Lajpat Rai (1919).
- (ii) *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1836-1905
- (iii) *Press List of Mutiny Papers* (1921).
- (iv) *History of the Indian Mutiny* by G. W. Forrest (1893).
- (v) *Communism in India* (1924—1927)
- (vi) *India and Communism* (1933)
- (vii) *Histories of Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movements* by P. C. Bamford (1925)

### III. JOURNALS/PERIODICALS/BULLETINS/NEWSPAPERS

#### A. JOURNALS/PERIODICALS

- (i) *Calcutta Review*, 1844-1857
- (ii) *Asiatic Researches*, 1788-1839
- (iii) *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1836-1905
- (iv) *Modern Review*, 1911-till date
- (v) *Bengal Past and Present*, 1907-till date
- (vi) *Epigraphica Indica*, 1897-1975.
- (vii) *Indian Antiquary*, 1873-1874, 1943-1944.

#### B. BULLETINS

- (i) *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, 1926-till date.
- (ii) *Bulletin of the School of Oriental & African Studies*, 1944—till date.

Most of these Journals and Bulletins contain articles on History, Geography, Travels, etc. and also literary works and poems.

#### C. NEWSPAPERS\*

- (i) *Kesari*, 1913-1953
- (ii) *London Times*, 1896-1946.

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\* For information about other newspapers/newspapers in microfilm, see the Chapter on 'Private Papers'.

## APPENDIX—A

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA HISTORICAL RESEARCH RULES, 1982

**1.0 Access to Records :** These rules shall govern access to open records in the custody of the National Archives of India and its regional offices. The privilege of consulting such records personally by any adult citizen will be generally limited to the Records which are more than 30 years old, subject to such exceptions and restrictions as may be found necessary by the concerned creating agencies. The Ministries/Departments and other offices may, in consultation with the Director of Archives\*, grant special access to records not transferred to the National Archives of India, as also to records otherwise 'closed', but available in the National Archives of India.

**1.1** The records of the Ministries of External Affairs and Defence pertaining to areas comprising Arunachal Pradesh (including Eastern Sector of the Sino-Indian Border), Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, Tibet and China, and areas now comprising Pakistan and Bangladesh, are open upto 31 December, 1913 only.

**1.2** Records of the Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, and Human Resource Development where they pertain to Jammu and Kashmir (including Gilgit and Chitral) are open upto 31 December 1924 only.

**2.0 Eligibility for Research :** Normally, all adult Indian citizens of 21 years of age or above are eligible to avail of the research facilities at the National Archives of India, subject to their undertaking to abide by the rules and regulations prescribed from time to time for the Research Room.

**2.1** All applications seeking to conduct research at the National Archives of India should be made to the Director of Archives on a prescribed form.

**3.0 Foreign Scholars :** Foreign scholars wishing to consult records in the National Archives of India should bring letters of introduction from the universities, learned institutions sponsoring their candidature, as also another letter addressed to the Director, National Archives of India, from their respective Diplomatic mission in India.

**3.1** Foreign scholars submitting their research projects through Indian Missions abroad, or through Foreign Institutions based in India, or such cases where their research project would involve field work, will require necessary clearance from Ministry of Human Resource Development, which will invariably endorse copies of such clearance letters

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\* Redesignated as Director General of Archives, Government of India with effect from 1 June 1990.

to the National Archives of India well in advance of the arrival of the Foreign scholars. To avoid any loss of time after their arrival in the country, it is advisable that these scholars, should send their applications well in advance direct to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education), Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001. Scholars under this category will be admitted to the Research Room only after such clearance has been received by the National Archives of India from the Ministry.

**4.0 Access to Library Material :** Access to the Library material will be governed by the rules prescribed for the purpose (see Library Rules). This material can be consulted in a separate Reading Room attached to the Library.

**5.0 Access to Private Archives :** Private Papers of eminent Indians and other acquired documents can be consulted by the Research Scholars subject to the conditions laid down by the donors. These papers shall be made available to them in the 'Private Archives' Section on working days during office hours only.

**6.0 Timings :** The Research Room remains open on all days of the year excepting Sundays and three national holidays i.e. 26 January, 15 August and 2 October.

**6.1 Research Room is open from 09.00 hours to 20.00 hours on all working days. On holidays, it remains open from 09.00 hours to 17.30 hours.**

**7.0 Admission and Registration :** Admission to the premises of the National Archives of India is regulated by means of Home Ministry passes. Pending receipt of such regular passes, temporary passes valid for a month will be issued to the scholars who fill in the prescribed form in duplicate. The passes must be shown at the main entrance and visitors will on each visit be required to enter their name, address, etc.. in the Register kept for this purpose. Scholars shall keep their personal belongings in the lockers provided for the purpose outside the Research Room. and they should collect a token against the same from the person on duty. Persons arriving on a Saturday or other holidays without a pass will not be allowed to enter the premises.

**7.1 Indian scholars wishing to avail of the facility of National Readers Card Scheme could do so on payment of Rs. 5/- as Registration fee, and submitting 2 copies of their passport size photographs. These cards may be obtained from the National Archives of India, and also from the State Archives Offices. The holders of the National Readers card would be treated as Research Scholars and even in the absence of the regular Home Ministry pass, they can enter the Research Room when the regular Reception Office does not function (Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, as also before 9.30 and after 18.00 hours) by showing the National Readers Card to the Sentry, and after making necessary entries in the Register kept at the entrance exclusively for use by such card holders. However, these card holders will also have to complete the procedural formalities to get the Home Ministry**



pass issued in their favour. The card holders will also enjoy similar working facilities at various State Archives on getting the card duly endorsed by the Director of the respective State Archives. A provision to this effect has been made in the card.

7.2 No seat in the Research Room will be reserved individually. A separate cubicle has been earmarked for scholars wanting to use Microfilm Readers.

7.3 Silence shall be maintained in the Research Room.

7.4 No person will be allowed to bring eatable into the Research Room. Smoking, chewing 'Pan' etc., is strictly prohibited in the Research Room. A lounge adjacent to the Research Room has been provided for these purposes.

7.5 Scholars should notify the staff counter at least one day in advance before their departure date so as to arrange for their clearance.

8.0 *Supply of Records* : No record/book/microfilm shall be delivered to a scholar until he/she has submitted to the staff counter a duly signed requisition slip prescribed for this purpose. The requisitions should be put into the box kept for the purpose at the counter.

8.1 A separate slip must be used for every item of required material. Care should be taken in filling up the requisition slip legibly with correct and complete references to the books in order to ensure prompt service. Requisitions can be made four times daily at 10.30, 12.30, 14.00 and 15.30 hours on all working days.

8.2 Normally, not more than ten items of records and five manuscript indexes would be issued to a scholar at a time, but working conditions permitting, this rule may be relaxed.

8.3 Requisitioned material shall normally be brought direct to the scholar's table, excepting in case when the scholar has already the maximum permissible number of reading material on his/her table, or he/she is absent. In such circumstances, the scholar should report at the Staff counter when he/she is ready to use the material.

8.4 Since the Muniment Room/Library remains closed on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays, scholars are advised to get their material for study a day in advance. When a scholar has finished with a record/book/microfilm, he/she should hand it over at the counter and get back his/her requisition slip.

8.5 Scholars will be held responsible for the material for study issued to them so long as they are not cancelled from proforma.

8.6 Those wishing to have records/books/microfilms kept out for their use should inform the staff at the counter.

9.0 *Care of Records* : Scholars shall exercise every care in handling the requisitioned material and shall see that they are not damaged in any way.

9.1 It is forbidden to make any pencil, ink, or other marking in any requisitioned material, or to do any thing to deface them.

9.2 No requisitioned material shall be transferred from one reader to another unless the Research Room staff has been so informed, and a fresh requisition form completed.

9.3 No books, papers, or other articles should be laid upon the open pages of the requisitioned material.

9.4 No scholar shall ever lean on any of the documents or place upon them the paper on which he/she is writing.

9.5 No scholar shall be entitled to examine records/books which have been labelled "Unfit for Production."

10.0 *Reprographic Facilities* : Microfilming, Xeroxing and Photocopying services are available at the National Archives of India on a written request by the scholar. For this purpose Scholars, are required to fill in the prescribed form (in duplicate) alongwith a duplicate list of their requirements. These facilities are provided on payment as per prevailing rates, which are subsidised. Schedule of rates for different reprographic services, which is subject to revision, is enclosed. While placing an order for a specific job, 80% of the estimated cost will be required to be deposited in advance. As a rule, only a single copy for research purpose will be supplied to a scholar.

11.0 *Transcription Facilities* : Transcription work is undertaken by the typists of the National Archives of India on behalf of a scholar at the rates prescribed (see Schedule of Rates for Transcription Services).

12.0 *Information Service* : Search among the 'open' records is undertaken by the National Archives of India on behalf of individuals and institutions on payment of prescribed fee of Rs. 20/- per day.

13.0 *Acknowledgements* : Any Scholar who uses the records in the National Archives of India for purposes of his historical research and publishes his work based on material from these records, shall deposit with the National Archives of India Library a copy of his work free of charge immediately after its publication.

14.0 *Revocation of Research Facility* : The privilege of personal consultation of records in the Research Room may, at the discretion of the Director, National Archives of India, be withheld in public interest.

14.1 In case of any dispute regarding these rules and their interpretation, the decision of the Director, National Archives of India, would be final and binding.

## LIBRARY RULES

1. The Library is open on all working days from 09.30 to 18.00 hours.

2. The National Archives Library, being primarily a research Library, normally caters to the needs of the members of the staff in connection with their official work, the Research Scholars, and Trainees of the School of Archival Studies.

3. Every intending borrower of books from the National Archives Library shall have his name registered in the Library by furnishing the undermentioned particulars about himself/herself : (i) Full name, (ii) Permanent and Local address, (iii) Profession, (iv) Specimen signature and (v) A suitable reference, e.g. sponsoring bodies, appropriate officer-in-charge, Head of the Learned Institutions or their Librarians. The Director of Archives may, however, accept any recommendation he considers fit.

4. Reference books, encyclopaedias, directories, dictionaries, Parliamentary Papers, historical books required constantly for office work, rare and out of print publications, technical books including books on art, current journals, daily newspapers, and bound volumes of periodicals shall be consulted only in the premises. Journals issued for consultation must be returned to the Library within seven days. In very exceptional cases these publications will be lent out to learned institutions with the special permission of the Director of Archives.

5. Damaged books and publications in a bad state of preservation shall not be issued on loan.

6. The books will be issued on a Pass Book which will be provided to the borrower by the Library at the time of registration. The borrower shall be responsible for the safe custody of the Pass Book issued to him/her. In case of loss a duplicate Pass Book will be issued against a deposit of Rs. 5/-.

7. The borrowers shall be personally responsible for the safe custody and safe return of the books borrowed by them, and in no case are they permitted to pass on books to any other person. A book lost or damaged in any way by a borrower shall have to be replaced or paid for by him/her. The evaluation of the cost of books not procurable from the market will rest with the Director General of Archives.

8. At a time a maximum of 12 volumes will be issued to each individual borrower.

9. If more volumes are considered necessary for members of the staff, the appropriate officer-in-charge will countersign such loans for the staff working in his/her section.

10. In no case the borrower is permitted to take home those books which have been issued to him/her for official work. However, one book at a time will be lent out for Home Study to the members of the staff only. All books and publications mentioned above in No. 4 shall not be issued for Home Study.

11. Basic reference books constantly required for work in the different sections will be issued to the section-in-charge on semi-perma-

ment loan. The section-in-charge shall maintain a register of such publications for checking by the Library once a year.

12. Borrowers are required to fill in requisition slips which shall ordinarily be entertained up to 1600 hours. Requisitions from the Research Scholars are to be routed through the Incharge, Research Room invariably.

13. Ordinarily books shall be lent for a period of 15 days, after which they may be renewed for two weeks more.

14. Books on loan with the borrowers can be called back by the Library at any time.

15. Books should be returned to the charging counter before 1600 hours.

16. Borrowers will have to obtain a clearance certificate from the Library in case of transfer, retirement, etc.

17. A Research Scholar should intimate the date of his/her departure to the Librarian three days in advance. The trainees should return all the books borrowed by them at least seven days before their leaving the Department.

18. Books requisitioned from outside agencies on terms of Inter-Library loan shall not be issued for Home Study.

19. Slips for books to be requisitioned from other local libraries should normally be sent to the charging counter before 12 noon; otherwise slips will be held over till the next working day.

20. The Ministries and other Government and Semi-Government agencies desirous of obtaining books from this Library on loan should send their requisitions through their Librarians or the Departmental Heads as the case may be. In all other respects the General Rules of the Library will apply.

21. Smoking, taking tea or edibles are strictly prohibited inside the Library.

## REPROGRAPHIC SERVICE

### Schedule of Rates

	Charges Rs.
<b>1. Negative Microfilm :</b>	
(a) Rate per exposure . . . .	1.60
(b) Minimum Charges . . . .	30.00
(c) Rebate for 30m × 35mm negative microfilm, if supplied . . . .	150.00

<b>2. Positive Microfilm :</b>	
(a) Rate per metre . . . . .	16·00
(b) Minimum Charges . . . . .	50·00
(c) Rebate for 30m + 35mm positive microfilm, if supplied . . . . .	75·00
<b>3. Photo Copying :</b>	
(a) Rate . . . . .	13·00 for 600 sq. cm. or part thereof
(b) Minimum Charges . . . . .	20·00
<b>4. Processing of 35 mm microfilm . . . . .</b>	<b>60·00</b>
<b>5. Xerox Copying :</b>	
(a) Rate per copy . . . . .	1·00
(b) Minimum Charges . . . . .	5·00
<b>6. Special Copying . . . . .</b>	<b>As per estimates in each case.</b>

*N.B.*—The cost of making the negative when required will be extra as in (1) above.

### TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES

#### Schedule of Rates

	Rs.
1. Transcription rate covering a foolscap paper in double space . . . . .	1·00 per copy
2. Additional copies . . . . .	0·20 per copy
3. Typing Statements—foolscap paper . . . . .	2·00 per copy

## APPENDIX — B

### Publications of the National Archives of India

#### SECTION 'A'

Priced Publications available with the Director General of Archives,  
National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi-110001

#### I. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

- |  | Price<br>(In Rupees) |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Catalogue of Historical Maps of the Survey of India</i><br>(1700—1900) | 39·00                |

Comprising a list of 7,923 maps covering the period 1700—1900, the oldest map in this collection pertains to the island of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and is dated 1700 A.D. Apart from India, the *Catalogue* contains maps of areas now forming parts of Pakistan and Bangladesh and 30 other countries, including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Mongolia, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia etc.

2. *Guide to the Sources of Asian History :*

To serve as a major reference media for holdings of archival repositories and other custodial institutions in India, Volume 3·1, of the *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*, has been published. This volume is the first in the series of six volumes of 'Guides' being brought out by National Archives of India under a UNESCO project, which is being implemented in collaboration with the International Council on Archives. The present volume covers records of eleven Ministries of Government of India viz., Commerce and Industry; Education; Finance; Food and Agriculture; Home Affairs; Information and Broadcasting; Irrigation and Power; Labour and

Employment; Railways (Railway Board); Rehabilitation; and Works, Housing and Supply.

Volume 3·1 . . . . . 110·00

3. *The Indian Archives,*

This is an official journal being published since 1947, with the object to stimulate interest in and imparting knowledge of the science of archives keeping. It contains scholarly articles on administration, preservation and management of records, news-notes and reviews of select titles also feature regularly in this Journal. Its present annual subscription is Rs. 65/- and the price per copy of a half-yearly issue is Rs. 35/-.

Volume I

No. 1 is out of stock

No. 2 (April 1947). . . . . 2·00

No. 3 (July 1947) . . . . . 2·00

No. 4 (October 1947) . . . . . 2·00

Volume II and III are out of stock . . . . .

Volume IV

No. 1 (January—June 1950) . . . . . 2·00

No. 2 (July—December 1950) . . . . . 2·00

Volume V

No. 1 (January—June 1951) . . . . . 2·00

No. 2 (July—December 1951) . . . . . 2·00

Volume VI

Nos. 12 (January-December 1952) . . . . . 4·00

Volume VII

No. 1 is out of stock

No. 2 (July—December 1953) . . . . . 2·00

Volume VIII and IX are out of stock

Volume X

Nos. 1-2 (January—December 1956) . . . . . 4·00

Volume XI

Nos. 1-2 (January—December 1957) . . . . . 4·00

<b>Volume XII</b>		
	Nos. 1-2- (January—December 1958)	4·00
<b>Volume XIII</b>		
	(January 1959—December 1960)	4·00
<b>Volume XIV</b>		
	(January 1961-December 1962)	4·00
<b>Volume XV</b>		
	(January 1963—December 1964)	4·00
<b>Volume XVI</b>		
	(January 1965—December 1966)	4·00
<b>Volume XVII</b>		
	(January 1967—December 1968)	4·00
<b>Volume XVIII</b>		
	No. 1 (January—June 1969)	2·00
	No. 2 (July—December 1969)	2·00
<b>Volume XIX</b>		
	No. 1 (January—June 1970)	3·00
	No. 2 (July—December 1970)	3·00
<b>Volume XX</b>		
	No. 1 (January—June 1971)	3·00
	No. 2 (July—December 1971)	3·00
<b>Volume XXI</b>		
	No. 1 (January—June 1972)	3·00
	No. 2 (July—December 1972)	3·00
<b>Volume XXII</b>		
	Nos. 1-2 (January—December 1973)	6·00
<b>Volume XXIII</b>		
	Nos. 1-2 (January—December 1974)	6·00
<b>Volume XXIV</b>		
	No. 1 (January—June 1975)	3·00
	No. 2 (July—December 1975)	3·00



**Volume XXV**

No. 1 (January—June 1976)	3·00
No.2 (July—December 1976)	3·00

**Volume XXVI**

Nos. 1-2 (January—December 1977)	6·00
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**Volume XXVII**

No. 1 (January—June 1978)	3·00
No. 2 (July—December 1978)	3·00

**Volume XXVIII**

Nos. 1-2 (January—December 1979)	15·00
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**Volume XXIX**

No. 1 (January—June 1980)	8·00
No. 2 (July—December 1980)	10·00

**Volume XXX**

No. 1 (January—June 1981)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1981)	10·00

**Volume XXXI**

No. 1 (January—June 1982)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1982)	10·00

**Volume XXXII**

No. 1 (January—June 1983)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1983)	10·00

**Volume XXXIII**

No. 1 (January—June 1984)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1984)	10·00

**Volume XXXIV**

No. 1 (January—June 1985)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1985)	10·00

**Volume XXXV**

No. 1 (January—June 1986)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1986)	10·00

**Volume XXXVI**

No. 1 (January—June 1987)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1987)	10·00

## Volume XXXVII

No. 1 (January—June 1988)	10·00
No. 2 (July—December 1988)	10·00

4. *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*

The 'Commission', set up in 1919, is a national forum of historians, archivists and creators of records on the maintenance, conservation and use of archives. The proceedings volumes, besides containing accounts of the deliberations of the Commission's meetings, also include research papers pertaining to the post-1600 period of Indian History read at the academic sessions of the Commission.

Volume I (Ist Session, Shimla, June 1919)	0·25
Volume II (2nd Session, Lahore, January 1920)	1·75
Volume III (3rd Session, Bombay, January 1921)	1·00
Volume IV (4th Session, Delhi, January 1922)	1·80
Volume V (5th Session, Calcutta, January 1923)	3·12
Volume VI (6th Session, Madras, January 1924)	3·50
Volume VII (7th Session, Poona, January 1925)	3·37

(Subsequent volumes available with Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi: See Section B)

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 5. <i>Athar-i-Azad</i> (in Urdu), edited by Dr. R.K. Perti<br>The volume contains a selection from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's letters preserved in the National Archives of India.                 | 30·00 |
| 6. <i>Zanjeerein</i> (in Urdu), edited by Dr. R.K. Perti<br>The volume contains a selection from Urdu literature proscribed during British rule, now preserved in the National Archives of India. | 40·00 |

## II. CYCLOSTYLED PUBLICATIONS

### 1. National Register of Private Records

This is an all India inventory of archival wealth in private custody in the country. It is based on information relating to valuable documents, manuscripts etc. surveyed and listed by the Regional Records Survey Committee of various States/Union Territories from year to year.

No. 1 (1959-60) Part I	9·00
Part II	5·00
Part III	8·00
No. 2 (1960—61)	7·00
No. 3 (1961—62)	13·00
No. 4 (1962—63) Part I	7·00
Part II	8·00
No. 5 (1963—64)	12·00
No. 6 (1964—65)	10·00
No. 7 (1965—66)	10·00
No. 8 (1966—67)	12·00
No. 9 (1967—68)	10·00
No. 10 (1968—71)	10·00
No. 11 (1971—77)	19·00
No. 12 (1979—81)	21·00
No. 13 (1977—78)	19·00
No. 14 (1979—80)	26·00
No. 15 (1982—85)	33·00
No. 16 (1982—85)	34·00
No. 17 (1982—85)	45·00

### 2. Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations

The 'Bulletin' which is being published since 1955, contains information in respect of research works undertaken by scholars: (i) attached to various Indian Universities, (ii) conducting research independently and working in various research centres and Archives Departments, (iii) registered with different foreign universities/institutions and who have conducted their research work in various archival repositories in India.

**These Bulletins are published to enable the scholars to avoid unnecessary duplication in subjects of research already attempted, and also to find out latest trends of research in modern Indian history.**

**(Nos. 1-4 are out of stock)**

No. 5	. . . . .	8.00
No. 6	. . . . .	10.00
No. 7.	. . . . .	9.00
No. 8	. . . . .	9.00
No. 9	. . . . .	16.00
No. 10	. . . . .	18.00
No. 11	. . . . .	9.00
No. 12	. . . . .	43.00
No. 13	. . . . .	47.00
No. 14	. . . . .	48.00
No. 15	. . . . .	55.00

### **3. Descriptive List of Persian Correspondence**

The volume contains correspondence between the Governor-General, Residents and other high officials of the East India Company on the one side, and the Emperor Shah Alam II, and other Indian rulers, nobles, merchants and bankers as also neighbouring potentates and their high functionaries on the other. The correspondences throw light on the Company's relations with neighbouring countries like Burma, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey, besides bearing reference to the political situation prevailing in some of these countries. Some of the letters listed in the volume furnish useful information about the socio-economic conditions in various parts of the country at the turn of the eighteenth century.

Volume I (1801)	. . . . .	6.00
Volume II (1802)	. . . . .	22.50

### **4. Descriptive List of Secret Department Records**

The records listed in these volumes covering the period 1765-1795 reflect the then political situation in India and refer to the events which contributed to the consolidation of British power in the country during the period.

Volume I is out of stock for Volume II see Section B.

Volume III	(1781—1782)	. . . . .	10.00
Volume IV	(1783)	. . . . .	10.00
Volume V	(1784)	. . . . .	7.00
Volume VI	(1785—1786)	. . . . .	14.00
Volume VII	(1787—1788)	. . . . .	17.00
Volume VIII	(1789—1790)	. . . . .	9.00
Volume IX.	(1791—1795)	. . . . .	9.00

### 5. Proceedings of the National Committee of Archivists

The Committee, constituted in 1953, consists of Directors of State/Union Territory Archives Departments as members, and the Director General, National Archives of India, as its Chairman. These volumes contain the deliberations of the meetings of the 'Committee' which include resolutions on archival problems passed at the meetings and the follow up action on the previous recommendations.

Volume I	(1954—63)	. . . . .	17.00
Volume II	(1964—73)	. . . . .	4.00
Volume III	(1975—82)	. . . . .	15.50

### 6. Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India

To acquaint the scholars with the total holdings in its custody, this Department has launched a programme to bring out the 'Guides' in several parts, each covering some specified groups or series of records. So far nine volumes have been brought out. These 'Guides' contain narratives on organisational changes in each department followed by a brief descriptive note on each Branch, Section or Record Group, and an abstract list giving necessary information on the records and their finding aids.

Part II (1748-1957) covers the records of the Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs with a brief note on each of its fifty branches/groups. 12.00

Part III (1756-1954) comprises the records of (a) Foreign Department, including its predecessor and successor bodies, (b) Persian Department, (c) Indian Overseas Department, (d) Commonwealth Relations Department (including its successor bodies), and (e) political Department (including its successor bodies). 30.00

Part IV (1871-1957) cover the records of (a) Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department/Home, Revenue, Agriculture Department/Revenue and Agriculture Department; (b) Education Department/Education and Health Department/Education, Health and Lands Department; (c) Department/Ministry of Education; Department/Ministry of Health; Department/Ministry of Agriculture/Food and Agriculture; (d) Survey of India; (e) Imperial/Indian Council of Agricultural Research; (f) Office of the Inspector General, Forests; (g) Directorate General of Indian Medical Services/Health Services; (h) Imperial Record Department/National Archives of India. . . . . 16 .00

Part V (1777-1958) covers the records of (a) Legislative Department and its predecessor bodies; (b) Reforms Office; (c) Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and its successor bodies (Honours records); (d) Office of the Secretary to the Governor General (Public); (e) Office of the Secretary to the Executive Council of the Governor General; (f) Office of the Solicitor to the Central Government; (g) Office of the Advocate General of Bengal; and (h) Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts). . . . . 14 .00

Part VI (1804-1959) covers the records of (a) Finance Department/Finance and Commerce Department/Finance Department/Ministry of Finance; (b) Office of the Central Board of Revenue; (c) Northern India Salt Revenue Department/Office of the Salt Commissioner; (d) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; and (e) Cancelled Securities of Old Loans and Bonds and Agency Department Records . . . . . 20 .00

Part VII (1848-1955) covers records of (a) Public Works Department; (b) Railway Board/Railway Department/Ministry of Railways; (c) Office of the Accountant General, Railways; and (d) Office of the Controller of Railway Accounts . . . . . 20 .00

Part VIII (1905-1956) covers records of (a) Commerce and Industry Department; (b) Indian Munitions Board; (c) Board of Industries and Munitions; (e) Department of Industries and Labour and (f) Department of Commerce/ Ministry of Commerce . . . . . 75 .00

Part IX (1760-1951) covers records of (a) Military Department and its predecessor Bodies/Army Department/Defence Department/War Department/Ministry of Defence; (b) Office of the Quarter Master General; (c) Office of the Adjutant General; (d) Board of Ordnance; (e) Military Board; (f) Office of the Military Accountant General; (g) Bengal Military Widows' Fund/Bengal Military Fund; (h) Clothing Board; (i) Department of Military Supply and (j) Marine Department/Navy Department . . . . . 60.00

### 7. Calendar of Acquired Documents

This publication, covering the period 1402-1719 with occasional gaps, is available in cyclostyled form, While most of the documents covered deal with Mughal administration, quite a few documents also relate to Lodhi and Bahmani dynasties. . . . .

Volume I	(1402—1719)	. . . . .	17.50
Volume II	(1352—1754)	. . . . .	20.00

### 8. Catalogue of Seals

The seals found impressed upon the treaties and the correspondence exchanged between the officials of the East India Company and the potentates of the neighbouring countries during the latter half of the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries have been catalogued in this volume. These treaties and correspondence constitute a part of the records of the Foreign Department in the custody of the National Archives of India

Volume I (Foreign)	. . . . .	93.50
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### 9. Catalogue of the MRIO-Miscellaneous Maps of the Survey of India

The collection comprising of about 700 sheets, covers, the period 1742-1872 and contains mostly boundary survey sheets and fort and city plans etc. The maps catalogued in this publication are closely related to the historical maps with practically no difference in character . . . . .

50.00

### 10. Catalogue of the Forest Maps of the Survey of India

This volume contains details about the Forest maps

of the Survey of India, which had been transferred to the National Archives of India in 1981. These maps pertain to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and reflect the growth and extent of forest administration in these regions. On the whole, the volume gives interesting information about changes in the boundary/ area of forests.

28·00

#### 11. Catalogue of Printed and Published Maps, Part I and II

This Catalogue provides information about the rich collection of many of the 'out of print' and obsolete series of published Topographical maps of various regions of India. Most of maps included in this volume have been transferred to this Department by the now defunct Political agencies, like the Western India States Agency, and the Eastern India States Agency

145·00

#### 12. Catalogue of Books of the Fort William College Collection in the National Archives of India Library

This Catalogue contains details about 742 books (in Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, English, French, German, Latin, etc.) which once formed part of a much richer collection with the College of Fort William in Calcutta. These and rare books are original works, compilations, extracts and translations elucidating the manners and customs, laws and religions, languages and literature, and also the social practices as they obtained both in the East and the West

35·00

#### 13. Catalogue of Manuscript of the Fort William College Collection in the National Archives of India Library

This Catalogue contains a details of 199 manuscripts in Persian Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and Bengali, which once formed part of much larger collection with the Fort William College at Calcutta. This volume is complementary to the 'Catalogue of 'Books of the Fort William College Collection in the National Archives of India Library' brought out by this Department

20·00



**14. Catalogue of Memoirs of Survey of India (1773-1866)**

This catalogue contains 423 memoirs, in the form of Field Books, Journals, Historical and Statistical Memoirs, Registers, Reports and Records on routes. These memoirs, which were transferred by the Survey of India to this Department, embody the work of the Surveyors, who surveyed, mapped, and explored the country by traversing from one end to another .

38·00

**SECTION B**

**Priced Publications obtainable from the controller of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054.**

**1. Fort William—India House Correspondence**

The series covers the correspondence between the Court of Directors in London and the Fort William Council at Calcutta from 1748 to 1800. These are published *in extenso* in 21 volumes. Edited by eminent historians, each volume contains the text of correspondence together with a comprehensive introduction, copious notes, select bibliography, and an exhaustive index, besides a number of illustrations.

Volume I	(Public 1748-1756) Editor . Dr. K. K. Datta . . . . .	32·00 (D.A. 6)
Volume II	(Public 1757—1759) Editor) Dr. H.N. Sinha . . . . .	19·00 (D.A. 9)
Volume III	(Public 1760—1763) Editor Dr. R.R. Sethi . . . . .	28·00 (D.A. 23)
Volume IV	(Public 1764—1766) Editor Prof. C.S. Srinivasachari . . . . .	17·00 (D.A. 20)
Volume V	(Public 1767—1769) Editor Dr. N.K. Sinha . . . . .	25·00 (D.A. 5)
Volume VI	(Public 1770—1772) Editor Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad . . . . .	20·00 (D.A. 16)

Volume VII	(Public 1773—1776) Editor Prof. R.P. Patwardhan	28.50 (D.A. 19)
Volume VIII	(Public 1777—1781) Editor Dr. H. L. Gupta	150.00 (P.D.A. 40)
Volume IX	(Public 1782—1785) Editor Dr. B.A. Saletore	20.00 (D.A. 13)
Volume X	(Public 1786—1788) Editor Dr. Raghubir Singh	60.00 (P.D.A. 24)
Volume XI	(Public 1789—1792) Editor Dr. I.B. Banerjee	40.00 (P.D.A. 35)
Volume XII	(Public 1793—1795) Editor Dr. A. Tripathi	75.00 (P.D.A. 37)
Volume XIII	(Public 1796—1800) Editor Dr. P.C. Gupta	24.00 (D.A. 12)
Volume XIV	(Secret and Select Committee 1752—1781) Editor Dr. Amba Prasad	325.00 (P.D.A. 41)
Volume XV	(Foreign and Secret Letters 1782—1786) Editors Prof. C.H. Philips and Dr. B.B. Misra	25.00 (D.A. 18)
Volume XVI	(Foreign and Secret 1787—1791) Editor Prof. S.H. Askari	75.00 (P.D.A. 36)
Volume XVII	(Foreign, Political and Secret 1792—1795) Editor Prof. Y.J. Taraporewala	25.00 (D.A. 8)
Volume XVIII	(Foreign, Political and Secret 1798—1800) Editor Rev. Fr. H. Heras	65.00 (P. D. A. 37)
Volume XIX	(Military 1787—1791), Editor Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad	50.00 (P.D.A. 32)

Volume XX	(Military 1792—1796) Editor Dr. A.C. Banerjee . . . . .	30·00 (D.A. 26)
Volume XXI	(Military 1797—1800) Editor Prof. S.R. Kohli . . . . .	25·00 (D.A. 25)

### 2. A. Selection from Educational Records

The series contain documents from amongst the records of the Government of India bearing on different aspects of education in the country. Included in the series are the reprints of two volumes published in 1920 and 1922 respectively by the late Bureau of Education, Government of India.

Volume I	(Educational Reports, 1859-1871)	25·00 (D.A. 15·I)
Volume II	(University Education, 1860-1867)  Editor J.P. Naik	25·00 (D.A. 15·II)
Volume IV	(Technical Education in India, 1886-1907)  Editor K.D. Bhargava	29·50 (D.A. 15. IV)

### B. Bureau of Education Records

Part I (1781—1839)	Editor H. Sharp	10·00 (Cloth Bound) (D.A.I.D.) 8·25 (Board Bound) (D.A. 22 I)
Part II	(1840—1859) Editor J.A. Richey	18·00 (Cloth Bound) (D.A. 22 II D) 15·00 (Board Bound) (D.A. 22 III ordy)

### 3. Browne Correspondence, Editor K.D. Bhargava

This volume covers the correspondence from August 1782 to October 1785 by Major James Browne, personal envoy of Warren Hastings to

the Court of Shah Alam II. It shows interesting light on the characters and conditions at Delhi and contains several illustrations.

15·00  
(D.A. 14)

#### 4. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*

The volumes in this series contain summaries of the letters exchanged between the Governor-General and other Agents of the East India Company, and Indian rulers, chiefs and other eminent persons.

Volume I-VII are out of stock

Volume VIII (1788—1789)	20·00 (D.A.I. VIII)
Volume IX (1790—1791)	15·00 (D.A.I. IX)
Volume X (1792—1793)	20·00 (D.A.I. X)
Volume XI (1794—1795)	25·00 (D.A. I. XI)

#### 5. *Descriptive List of 'Mutiny Papers' in the National Archives of India, Bhopal*

Covering the period 11 August 1857 to 6 December 1868, the records comprise correspondence between Nawab Sikandar Begum, ruler of Bhopal, and her senior officials. Bhopal's part in 1857 is the main theme of the documents listed under this publication.

Volume I	4·25 (D.A. 17)
Volume II	6·00 (D.A. 21)
Volume III	10·00 (P.D.A. 30)
Volume IV	26·00 (P.D.A. 3·34)
Volume V	57·50 (P.D.A. 38)

6. *Descriptive List of Secret Department Records*

Volume II (1776-1780)

35·75  
(D.A. 28)7. *Index to Foreign and Political Department Records*

The volume (I and II) cover the records series of the Select Committee (1756-1762 and 1765-1774), Secret and Separate Department (1761-1762 and 1773-1774), Secret Department (1763-1765 and 1768-1780), Secret, Foreign and Secret and Separate Branches. Some of the important letters indexed in the volume relate to the circumstances leading to the battle of Buxar, the *Farman* of granting *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Second Mysore War, naval skirmishes between the French and the British etc.

Volume I (1756—1780)

28·00  
(D.A. II)  
(out of Stock)

Volume II (1781—1783)

28·00  
(D.A. 27 II)8. *Index to Titles (1798—1885)*

This publication deals with the titles and appellations found in the *Alqabnamas* (Books of Titles) comprising 7 volumes of Persian Miscellaneous Records which the Company's officials and British officials had maintained for their day-to-day correspondence with the Chiefs and notables of India and the neighbouring countries.

71·40  
(P.D.A. 39)9. *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings\**Volume XXV (25th Session, Delhi,  
December 1948)

Part I (Proceedings)

3·37  
(D.A. 2 XXV 1)

Part II (Symposium)

4·50  
(D.A. 2 XXV 2)

\*Volume VIII to XXIV are out of stock.

**Volume XXVI (26th Session, Cuttack,  
December 1949)**

Part I . . . . .	3·75 (D.A. 2 XXVI 1)
Part II . . . . .	6·00 (D.A. 2 XXVI 2)

**Volume XXVII (27th Session, Nagpur,  
December 1950)**

Part I . . . . .	6·00 (D.A. 2 XVII 1)
Part II . . . . .	3·25 (D.A. 2 XXVII 2)

**Volume XXVIII (28th Session, Jaipur,  
December 1951)**

Part I . . . . .	5·87 (D.A. 2 XXVIII 1)
Part II . . . . .	3·83 (D.A. 2 XXVIII 2)

**Volume XXIX (29th Session, Bhopal  
February 1953)**

Part I . . . . .	6·00 (D.A. 2 XXIX 1)
Part II . . . . .	3·00 (D.A. XXIX 2)

**Volume XXX (30th Session, Hyderabad,  
February 1954)**

Part I . . . . .	5·75 (D.A. 2 XXX 1)
Part II . . . . .	4·00 (D.A. 2 XXX 2)

**Volume XXXI (31st Session, Mysore,  
January 1955)**

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